

## AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK TO LEFT BANK OF THE NEW PIAVE

Italians Recapture Part Of  
Coast Zone Lost Last  
November

## IS GREAT VICTORY

Advance Follows Five Days  
Of Continuous And  
Bitter Fighting

## BIG BOOTY TAKEN

Teuton Prisoners In Last  
Three Weeks Total  
24,000 Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 8.—An official communiqué reports:

After a bitter uninterrupted struggle for five days, the enemy this afternoon was completely driven to the left bank of the new Piave.

Our recapture of all the coastal zone between the Sile and the Piave, which the enemy has occupied since November, crowns our victory and enlarges the zone of protection around Venice.

24,000 Prisoners Taken

Since June 15 we have captured 522 officers, 22,911 men, 63 guns, 65 trench mortars, 1,234 machine guns, 37,165 rifles, 49 flame-throwers, two aeroplanes, 5,000,000 cartridges, thousands of shells, and other material. We have also recovered all the artilleries and material lost in the first phase of the struggle.

An official communiqué reports:

On the Lower Piave front our pressure, continuing firmly, again broke up the stubborn defense made by the enemy yesterday and we gained more ground, reaching the right bank of the new Piave from Grisola to the mouth of the river. We took over 400 prisoners. A violent counter-offensive attempted by the enemy northward in the direction of Chiari Nuova was arrested.

The enemy renewed his violent attacks against our positions at Porte-di-Saiton, northeastward of Grappa, but they failed.

Rome, July 7.—An official communiqué reports:

We are consolidating ourselves on the ground we have recaptured on the right bank of the New Piave. There is every indication that the losses inflicted on the enemy were much higher than were foreseen.

The French carried out a brilliant raid at Zocchi, on Astago plateau, as the result of which they took sixty-four prisoners.

Three attacks made by the enemy against Cornone, between Frenzel Valley and the Brenta, were repulsed with sanguinary loss.

Austrian Report Rebutted

London, July 7.—Via wireless.—The Austrian official communiqué reports:

The delta of the Piave could not be held without heavy sacrifice, we withdrew to the dyke position on the Eastern bank of the main branch. Our operation was carried out on the night of the 5th and the enemy had felt his way as far as the river by midday on the 6th.

An Austrian official communiqué yesterday reported:

Yesterday fighting continued at the mouth of the Piave, on the southern wing of our positions. The enemy succeeded in pressing us back towards our main body.

Paris, July 7.—On Saturday the French troops in Italy carried out a brilliant raid in the district east of Asiago, the British and Italian batteries helping in the operation, which was vigorously conducted and thoroughly successful. Several machine-guns were silenced and then taken after desperate fighting. The French brought back seventy prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

## CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Santiago de Chile, July 7.—The Cabinet has resigned. Up to the present no explanation has been given.

## Gets One Of The Best British Plums



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MANNING.

General Sir William Manning, who has been Captain-General of Jamaica since 1913, was recently appointed to the Governorship of Ceylon, which is one of Britain's most valuable possessions. The position is regarded as the real "plum" of the British diplomatic service. Sir William Manning has seen active service in the second Burmese war, in three of the northwest frontier wars of India, in Central Africa, in Rhodesia and in Somaliland, where he commanded several campaigns against that famous chieftain and fanatic known as the Mad Mullah.

## DAILY PLUNDER RECORD

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 8.—Notwithstanding the objections made by the Ministry of Agriculture, the agreement for a loan of Yen 26,000,000 secured on the forest lands of Kirin was signed by Mr. Nishihara, representing the Japanese lenders, and the Ministry of Finance on the 3rd.

Both parties are very reticent regarding the matter, but it is believed that the security also includes certain mining rights in Kirin.

Peking, July 8.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, has requested the Chinese Government to open the following new Treaty Ports in accordance with Article 6 of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915: Chao-ting-fu in Chihli, Chin-chow-fu in Sheng-kiang, Kau-ku and Lin-hai.

## WORK TO START SOON ON ROAD TO WOOSUNG

1,000 Troops Assigned By Arsen-  
al Will Begin Digging  
This Month

Work on the 12-mile-road between Shanghai and Woosung will be commenced the latter of this month by 1,000 troops of the Lung-hua Arsenal under the direction of 64 officers. The highway has been the subject of much agitation during the last few years among the local Chinese and the Shanghai municipal authorities.

The latter had more than once offered to build it, at the completion of the highway would greatly increase the commercial interests of the International Settlement. The local gentry and administrative officers, however, have been reluctant to accept the offer as they were anxious to construct and control the road themselves, although they had no means of raising the necessary funds.

The idea of utilising the forces at the Office of the Defense Commissioner occurred to General Lu Yung-hsian a short time ago and after numerous consultations and much communication with the military and civil authorities at Nanking, the matter was finally decided upon as a military necessity, as in case of emergencies troops would have to be marched from Shanghai to Woosung.

The work will be undertaken by the 27th, 28th, 29th and 40th regiments of the Tenth Division now stationed at the Arsenal. Each of these units will delegate 250 soldiers and 16 officers to work on one of the four sections of the highway. These soldier laborers will be given a bonus in addition to their monthly wages and provided with matches for their shelter along the road.

A survey of the road was made yesterday and several points were decided upon for the construction of shelters for the workers.

## Political Reasons Cause Delay In Germans' Drive?

Kuhlmann Party's Pessimism Over Chance Of Military Victory Cited As Reason By Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 8, 7.50 a.m.—The delay to the German offensive, which correspondents concur in declaring to be fully prepared, is exciting much speculation. It is attributed in some quarters to shortage of man-power and the prevalence of influenza, but it is believed in Paris that political reasons are responsible, possibly connected with the prolonged Council of War which the Kaiser, Count Hertling, Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have been holding for some days past and to which Baron von Kuhlmann has now been hastily summoned.

It is stated that the latter's party, which denies the possibility of a military victory, has been reinforced lately by the accounts of the situation in Russia and the revelation that there are over a million American soldiers in France. Experts in Paris estimate that the German reserves amount to only fifty-five divisions, compared with eighty in the Spring, and hence they expect the coming blow will be on a much restricted front.

Australians Praise Americans

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The Australians in their new advance reached a depth of 400 yards, which secures a commanding view for 5,000 yards over the whole of Villiers-Bretoneux.

This success was a great triumph for the tanks. One of these flattened out, in succession, six machine-guns

with their crews and another obliterated thirty machine-guns and took 200 prisoners.

The thoroughness of the Americans roused the unstinted praise of the Australians.

The fight was the most economical of its kind we have ever fought.

Not a single tank was lost.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We took a few prisoners in a raid eastward of Hamel.

The hostile artillery has been active at Ponque-Villers and Hinges.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We repulsed an attempted hostile raid this morning near Locre.

There has been hostile artillery and trench-mortar activity in the Bethune sector.

Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and one driven down out of control yesterday. One British machine is missing. Seventeen tons of bombs were dropped on various targets during the last twenty-four hours.

American Raid In Vosges

The American official communiqué reports:

We carried out a successful raid in Vosges, killing and wounding a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Last night the Australians advanced their line northeastward of

(Continued on Page 15)

## Tighten Restrictions On Exports To U.S.

Shippers Must Provide Evidence  
That There Are No Enemy  
Interests

Additional precautions to prevent exports from China falling into enemy hands are being taken by the American shipping board according to instructions which have been received at the United States Consulate.

The instructions state that consular invoices for shipments of merchandise to the United States will not be certified hereafter unless they are accompanied by a separate declaration to the effect that no person who is an enemy, or ally of an enemy, or with whom trading is prohibited has any interest whatsoever in the merchandise covered by the invoice. This declaration must be signed by the shippers and must be supported by documentary evidence. The documentary evidence will be presumably copies of letters or the like negotiating the terms of sale or shipment.

Forms for declarations may be had at the shipping office of the American Consulate.

## TSEN EXPECTED TO HEAD SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT

Wu Ting-fang And Tang Shaoyi  
Mentioned For Principal Portfolios

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, July 8.—Tsen Chun-hsien will probably be elected Chairman of the Council of the reorganized Military Government. Wu Ting-fang has been mentioned concurrently for the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lin Pao-yih as Minister of the Navy, Mr. Tsen as Minister of Home Affairs and Tang Shaoyi as Minister of Finance.

Massmeetings are now being held throughout Kwangtung Province at which the promotion of home industries is freely advocated.

Lu Yung-ting Expects Attack

Fifteen battalions of Kwangtung troops have been ordered by General Lu Yung-ting to be concentrated at Yung-chowfu, Hunan, where a great offensive is expected to be launched by the Northerners. These forces will be led by General Chen Pin-kun, who will make his headquarters at Kwei-lin, the capital of Kwangtung. The post of the Tschun of Kwangtung vacated by General Chen has been filled by General Li Chuan-lu.

The Weather

Damp and unsettled. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.7 and the minimum 70.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 80.2 and 72.4.

## U-Boats Succeeding, Declare Von Capelle

Allied Tonnage Constantly Decreasing And Submarines Will Bring Victory, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 6.—In the Reichstag, during a debate on the Naval Estimates, Admiral von Capelle claimed that the U-boat weapon was increasing in strength. The figures of losses quoted by the British and French Ministers were untrue. Enemy tonnage was constantly decreasing owing to vessels being sunk, while the requirements of the enemy in tonnage were increasing. "U-boats, like our armies, will secure victory."

## GERMANY'S FAILURE IN UKRAINE CONFIRMED

Head Of Commission Tells Berlin No Food Can Be Obtained For Two Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 7.—According to information received by Le Matin, the failure of German policy in the Ukraine is now confirmed through a reliable source. The Bremen merchant, Melchior, was appointed president of the commission sent to the Ukraine to study the question of cereals. On his return to Germany he declared that the importation of products from the Ukraine into Germany cannot be expected for another two years.

The report presented by the Conference concludes: "The ultimate future of the Central Powers and their tonnage will be held by the enemy powers. The Central Powers possess about 4,000,000,000 francs gold reserve in their banks, the Allies 25,500,000,000 francs in gold.

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near Daurabut, but was driven back by our fire, leaving thirty killed and wounded. Our cavalry pursued the hastily retreating enemy."

After having taken possession of Nikolai, General Kalmikoff's troops proceeded to advance in the direction of Khabarovsk, where it is reported that the Bolsheviks who retreated from Nikolai, have found shelter.

The first train from Vladivostok to Harbin is expected to arrive tomorrow. Great satisfaction prevails among the local commercial circles in view of the renewal of traffic.

Reliable information states that the Czechoslovaks have gained a brilliant victory near Chita and that the Bolsheviks in a panic, have fled in the direction of Khabarovsk.

## ROYAL SILVER WEDDING IS CELEBRATED SIMPLY

**King George Makes Speech At Guildhall Extolling Men In Service**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 6.—Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated today simply but evenly. The chief ceremonies were a special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, where the members of the Imperial Conference were among those present, and the presentation of an address at the Guildhall. The Royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-state band which left the Queen's Palace in fine weather and traversed a route which was decked with flags and through dense cheering crowds amid the pealing of church bells.

The Lord Mayor of London presented Their Majesties at the Guildhall with a £5,000 cheque for distribution to charities and with a silver tankard made in 1677 which was owned by King Charles II, and which was offered by the citizens of London to Their Majesties as a personal expression of loyal and dutiful regard.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the silver wedding festivities.

In the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address at the Guildhall, the King said that the anniversary of their Majesties' silver wedding fell when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe.

"We have seen with joyful gratitude the wholehearted response to the call of duty which has reverberated throughout the Empire. Here, in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Dominions, Colonies and Empires of India, I warmly acclaim the noble self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given their best in our united defense of liberty and right."

In eloquent terms His Majesty declared that it was impossible adequately to tribute the deeds of the navy, army, air force, and mercantile services. He specially mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theaters who had experienced most trying conditions.

Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating employers and workmen which he and the Queen had noticed during their visits to the industrial centers in the provinces, he expressed the belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between men and men, and class and class, and we are coming to recognise as never before that we are all members of one community and that the welfare of all is dependent on all.

In conclusion His Majesty said: "When peace comes, may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of its common efforts and common sacrifices."

## FRENCH TO CELEBRATE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Parade, Reviews, Reception, Concert And Dance Included In July 14th Program

The 129th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille will be celebrated Saturday and Sunday by the French Community and Allied nationalities will join in the observance of the French national holiday. The annual lantern parade will start at 8.45 o'clock Saturday evening from the French Consulate General and the march will be Rue de Consulate, Quai de France, Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montauban, Rue de Consulate, Rue Kraetzer, Rue de Clémierie, Avenue Joffre, Route Voyer to the French Park, where the procession will disband.

The only other Saturday evening event will be a series of moving pictures at Boulevard de Montigny. Receptions at the Consulate, the French Club, concerts at the French Park and the French Club and a review of French and Annamite police, French Marines and Sailors and units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will comprise the program for Sunday.

Stands have been erected at the Park and entrance will be roped off to accommodate the crowds expected to witness the drill which comes at eight o'clock Sunday morning.

Following the drill, a reception will be held at the French Municipal Building and at 11.30 o'clock, General M. Wilden will hold a reception at the Consulate. All the Allied Consuls will speak.

In the afternoon there will be a concert at the French Club and at nine o'clock in the evening there will be a band concert and moving pictures at the French Park. There will also be moving pictures Sunday night at Boulevard Montigny.

The celebration committee is headed by Secretary Laferrere of the French Municipal Council. The scene of the American celebration July Fourth, will draw crowds Sunday night. Here there will be dancing, a vaudeville program, band concert, supper and moving pictures. Fifty percent of the gate receipts will go to the French Red Cross.



## B.W.W.A. GETS \$4,000 TO HELP LOWER DEBT

Compradore Orders Received In Answer To Plea Of Lady de Saumarez

Over \$4,000 has been subscribed to the British Women's Work Association following the sending out of compradore orders by Lady de Saumarez in the campaign to wipe out the Association debt of \$50,000. The actual total up to Monday night was \$3,918 and Taels 25.

The subscriptions were as follows: one for \$1,000, two for \$500, one for \$250, one for \$120, seven for \$120, one for \$75, one for \$55, nine for \$50, five for \$25, two for \$20, seven for \$10, six for \$5 and one each for Taels 150, Taels 50 and Taels 25.

## Harbin Is Orderly But Business Dead

Town Well Policed By Chinese Troops, Says British Commercial Man

Harbin, under the watchfulness of the Chinese troops, is quiet and without anticipation of trouble, but business is at a standstill, according to word brought to Shanghai by Mr. H. E. Metcalf, Eastern Manager for the great English boiler manufacturers Babcock, Wilcox, Ltd. Mr. Metcalf, who was in Harbin briefly last week, is on his way home after making a survey of the business situation in Japan, China and Siberia.

"As far as appearances go," he said, "life is normal in Harbin. There are a good many of Semenoff's soldiers in the town, coming there on leave, and there is a good deal of good natured roistering but nothing to give rise to the fears with which many travelers seem to be obsessed. The Chinese troops keep the city well policed. Commercial activity, of course, is at a low ebb and there is no indication that it will quicken in the near future, but there is no question but that it will boom when the political situation becomes more settled."

Mr. Metcalf left England in April to come to the East and will pay another visit to Japan on his way home, leaving Shanghai shortly.

## WAR'S FATEFUL HOUR HAS COME, SAYS LAW

Germany Must Win In Next Three Months Or Face Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—At a dinner given by the Government to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conferences, Mr. A. Bonar Law, referring to the coming blow, said that the allied High Command had fixed with regard to the result. The fatal hour of the war had arrived. If three months hence our enemies had gained none of their strategic objects, then their campaign will have failed, and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

The Government would not lose hope with regard to Russia. Germany was not yet beaten, but she anticipated.

With regard to the economic question, the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the Commercial Conference and the alliance would after the war continue to stand together in order to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace, which would only be obtained through victory.

Mr. G. N. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law that there was no cheap and easy way out of the war. The Russians got peace by negotiation and had gone to pieces, and not one of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation. However long the war lasted, it could only end in freeing the world from militarism.

Speeding down the street Tsang Nyoh-chu, the fugitive bathier, saw that the pursuit was closing in on him. He surveyed both sides of the street. There didn't seem to be an alleyway within a mile. Only one thing for it. He must dash into a house and take a chance on another rooflet. He looked out over the swelling on one hand and finally selected one which looked auspicious. It was the house of C.P.C. 1062. So Tsang goes back to Soochow.

## Major Van Corback Gets Military Cross

Shanghai Man With Canadian Forces For Three Years Gets Recognition

Military honors have been accorded another former Shanghai man according to news received here yesterday. The last to receive recognition for service is Major George Van Corback, son of Mrs. W. H. B. Van Corback of this city, who has received the Military Cross.

Major Van Corback left Shanghai three years ago to join the Canadian forces. He is a brother of Mr. T. B. Van Corback and a wide circle of friends will rejoice with him in his good fortune.

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## Indian Self-Government Has Support Of Press

All But Most Tory Papers Have Praise For Plan Of Historic Reform

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—The newspaper all feature the report on Indian Reform, which everywhere is held as one of the most important State documents in British history.

The Times says that it offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship. Its success or failure will depend on the Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for it.

The Daily News remarks that the success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of the history of India. "It is bare justice to acknowledge that British statesmanship has faced a great issue fairly and with courage and wisdom."

The Manchester Guardian says that the attainment of complete responsible government will largely depend on the efforts of the Indian people themselves.

The Westminster Gazette comments that the proposals are on right and sound lines.

The Daily Telegraph says that the principal proposals are not likely to prove acceptable, arguing that too little regard has been paid to the point that Oriental communities do not assimilate the notion of Parliamentary Government with any facility or success.

The Morning Post describes the proposals as revolutionary and in some respects even grotesque, and affirms that they will undermine the foundations of British rule in India.

Following are added details of the Indian self-government plan the general features of which were given yesterday.)

London, July 5.—Under the memorandum signed by Mr. E. S. Montagu and the Viceroy of India in all the major provinces, except Burma, the Executive Government is to consist of a Governor and an Executive Council. Two members, one of whom is to be an Indian, are to have charge of the reserved subjects and of the Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council to have charge of transferred subjects.

The contributions to the Government of India for the up-keep of all India are to be a first charge on the provincial revenues. The remaining provincial revenues are to be administered by the provincial governments, which shall be empowered to tax and borrow within defined limits.

The Legislative Assembly in India shall consist of 100 members, of whom two-thirds shall be elected.

The Second Chamber, which shall be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential, shall consist of fifty members, not including the

Governor-General, twenty-one elected and twenty-nine nominated.

The enactment of necessary legislation shall be ensured by a process initiated by certification. Thus the Governor of a province will be empowered to certify that a measure is essential for the peace of the province or any part thereof or for the discharge of his responsibility for reserved subjects.

Other proposals include the appointment of a Commission ten years after the first meeting of the new councils to again survey the whole political situation and judge what further devolution can be made, similar commissions to be appointed thereafter at intervals of not less than twelve years.

The Daily Telegraph emphasizes that the attainment of complete responsible government will largely depend on the efforts of the Indian people themselves.

Sims, July 5.—The Indian Government announces an impending very large increase in the strength of the Indian Army, the new recruiting of which will include a large additional number of British officers, subordinates being drawn from Europeans of military age.

## Hospital Ship Sunk By Definite Orders

Germans Settled On Policy Of Destroying Vessels With Wounded, Is Belief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—Reuter's agency is authoritatively informed that the outrage of the Llandovery Castle, which is the fourth hospital ship sunk by enemy submarines in 1918, was deliberate and premeditated, consequent upon orders given to the commander of the submarine by a superior German authority, which alleged the presence of eight flying officers on board.

This allegation was without foundation and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search. There is no doubt the submarine endeavored to slaughter all the witnesses of the crime in accordance with Count von Luxburg's notorious phrase "Spurlos versenkt," and it is clear that the British are faced with a settled plan of the German High Command to destroy hospital ships as far as possible.

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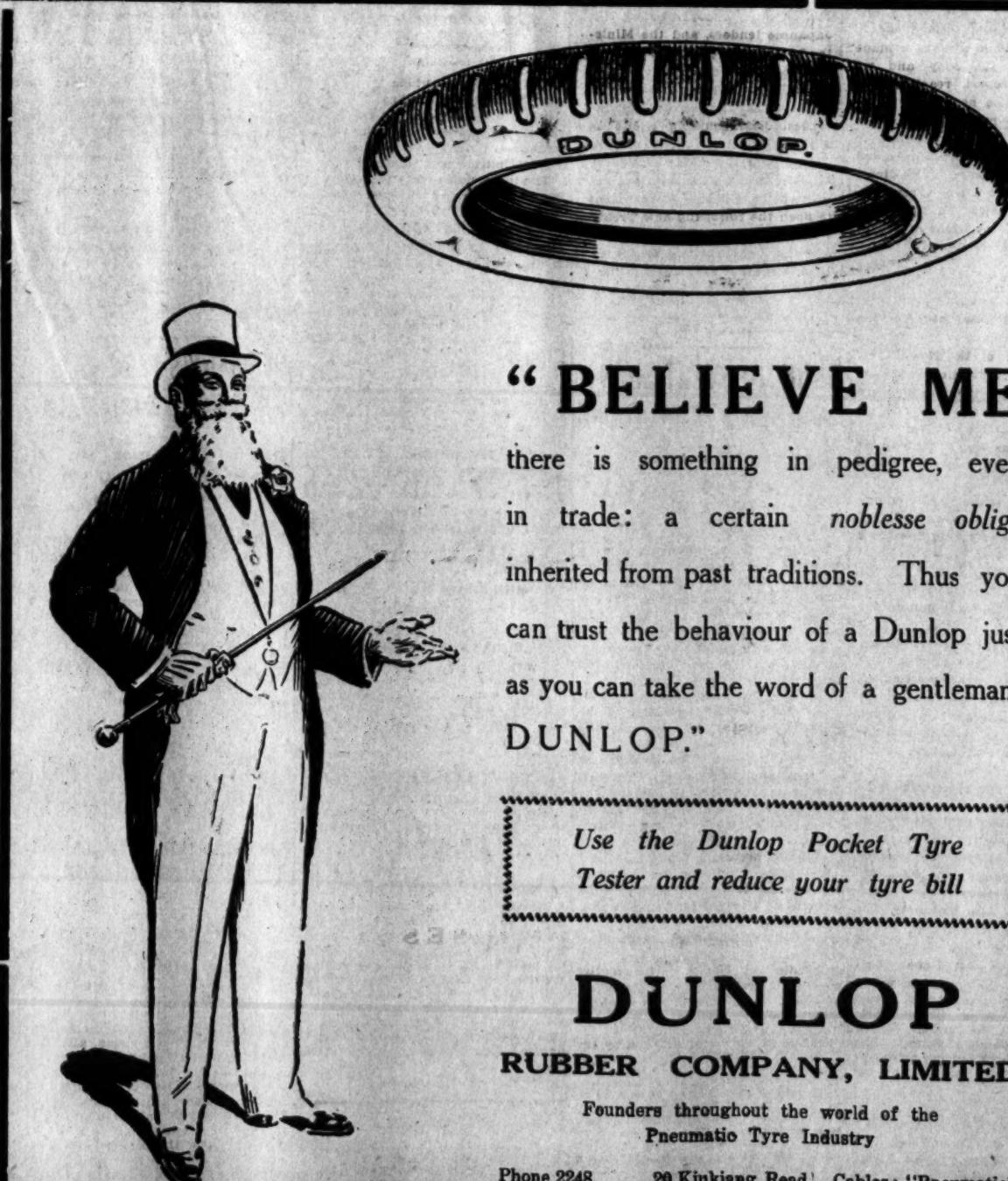
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**'Dooms' Tells Of Our Boys Abroad**

*Reserve Hospital Paper Mostly Smiles, but Has Time for a Lecture—Election but One of Many Adventures*

In spite of all the things that are happening on the other side, our boys are still smiling. Two recent editions of *Dooms*, the paper issued by U. S. Reserve Hospital 2 at Etretat, give proof of it. The biggest event of the issue of April 13, the one taking the honor place of first page, first column, "continued on Page 4," is the story of the election and electioneering of the new Hut President. The election, the paper says, fell short in numbers and enthusiasm of the one held three months ago, but it adds that what it lacked in the convention itself was made up in the final electioneering of the afternoon.

"Nothing," it says, "has ever been seen in our village to equal the vote-persuading devices of the candidates. On the one hand, there was Southwick in black face and a blue tin helmet playing the piano in a cart hung all over with signs and being solemnly driven through the streets by Bob Newham made up like an Indian fakir, with a hapless, embarrassed pony in pantaloons and a dizzy, ribboned straw bonnet; and, on the other hand, there was the less original but noisier demonstration of Sergeant Hinds in the sanitary cart being galloped by three frenzied adherents round and round the square with a drag of three deafening tins and a netful of tomato cans. The tide of gaping Tommies, orphans, and villagers ran back and forth between the two attractions all afternoon."

The Tommies and the pollys, as well as the French civilians, surely are getting a violent introduction to American methods. Doubtless those who witnessed this performance are under the impression that they have seen a typical American election.

Under the caption, "Tears and Laughter," *Dooms* tells in its own soldier way the manner in which the men came in for their throat-spraying treatment.

"Away up on the third floor of the Roche in one of the small wards stood a line of Blighties all looking into the ward and letting out roars of laughter. On looking into the small ward, one could see Sister Davis with a long glass tube filled with liquid attached to another tube connected with a small tank which the fluid passed through. The first to get this gas treatment was Private Ryder. This pup took his bitters out of his mouth and opened wide at the command of Sister MacDaniel. Private Crooks was holding the fish globe high above his head, and at the command let go, and Ryder's throat got the full force of the throat spray.

"For this part of the show Sister Phillips ushered Ryder on to a nice easy couch, where Ryder was put at ease, stretched at full length, and over came Miss Davis with her trusty 'looker-dropper,' and gave the patient his eyebath. To see the patient after the two doses was a laugh from all quarters of the room.

"Private Swift was the second to enter the contest for dropping tears. This pup skinned his eyes and made a pretty picture. Private Dean looked like Niagara Falls when he came out of the spraying contest. Private Skeet laughed so loud and so long that some of the gold fish must have passed into his tummy. Private Gilmour, after he got his share of the sprinkler's delight, said, when asked what he was crying for, 'Oh, there's nobody dead.'

Miss Phillips staged a good show for the Blighties, for not only did they get their treatment, but all hands had a good laugh."

Greatly resembling a hair-removing advertisement in our own more sensational journals is the heading "Superficial Hair," under which the following bit of literature is given:

"The climate of Normandy seems to engender a rapid growth of weeds. Early in the Spring many of the more foolhardy members of the outfit planted mustaches which have since sprouted and blossomed in the most

**American Soldiers Establish Favorite Streets In France**

American soldiers at the front in France have named their trench streets after prominent thoroughfares in America. The photo shows a Sammy and Polli at the corner of Broadway and Fifth avenue.

alarming fashion. You can find any type of mustache on record and some quite new ones. There is, of course, the proverbial and vulgar soup strainer. Then there is the shy sixteen, which stops short with six hairs on each side. The music box special is not pretty, but it is effective, and the chameleon is well named, for you can see it only against the background of a dark cloth. If they call the French soldiers pollys because they are bearded, what they would call the Americans if the French were not so bad must be unprintable."

The *Dooms* number of April 20 contains a special feature supplement whose claim to fame lies in a picture of two females in greatly abbreviated skirts and a short story entitled "The Stolen P. M." by Percy Passhauer and Bertie Betterson. The second is a sad and soulful and extremely moral tale of two boys who played hookey while on duty one afternoon and were properly punished therefor. Part of their adventure follows:

"They went to Deschamps and Percy bought a small narrow-gauge bay horse with a game eye who was hitched to a high two-wheeled cart. Mounting in this conveyance, the friends set off in the direction of Tillic. "Viewed from the rear, the horse was almost as hard to see as the edge of a knife blade; you had to lean over him and look at him sideways to do him justice.

"This small animal of two dimensions kept veering off to the right of the road and once or twice the cart almost went into the ditch.

"Why do you drive him over the side?" asked Bertie of his companion, who had assumed the reins as he had the leadership of the expedition.

"I won't drive him over," declared Percy. "He goes over that way himself. I guess it is because he has only one eye and can't steer straight."

"When they had passed through Tillic, Percy turned the horse down a road to the right.

"I'm going to show you a fine little place, Bertie," he said. "It is called the Potteries, and you can get a swell dinner at a cafe down at the

end of a lane; at least, I've heard you can."

"Haven't you ever been there?" asked Bertie uneasily.

"Not yet. That's why we're going there. I'm tired of going to places I've been to."

In more serious vein is the editorial entitled "You're Another." The subject of that might well be taken to heart at home. It follows:

"Rumors are all very well in their place, but that place is not Etretat in war time. We've managed to scare the French out of seven years' growth by this habit of gossip, and it might be just as well to call a halt right now. We admit they were foolish to believe us, but since the damage has been done we cannot but confess that we were in the wrong. Altogether, it seems as if there were a great deal of talky talk in this outfit that is uncalled for. It's bad enough when we lie about the war—we're not calling names, we're just being candid—but when it comes to slandering each other in the free and causal manner that has sprung up among us, we feel inclined to hope, at any rate, that there may prove to be a limit somewhere."

(Eight weeks elapse)

"Eddy got a letter from home. "It was an empty box when we put it in. We put it in to fill up."

"Smoked up, Eddy!"

**SHIP MEN SET RECORD**

Destroyer Ward Launched 17½ Days After Laying Of Keel

Washington, June 2.—Secretary Daniels has announced the launching of the new United States destroyer Ward, representative of the newest type, in seventeen and one-half days from laying of her keel at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California. In his announcement the Secretary said: "I have received a telegram from California stating that the destroyer Ward under construction at our navy yard there was launched last evening at 6:30 o'clock. The keel of this vessel was laid at 7:30 a.m. on May 16, seventeen and one-half days prior to the launching."

"This is a world's record for the construction period on the building ways, the previous world's record being the launching of a cargo vessel about 233 feet long by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., in a little over twenty-seven days."

The promise of 700 more war ships with the speed of express trains and equipped with the most modern of high powered naval artillery in the allied navies by the early autumn of 1919 is now assured.

The exact figures must be withheld

and likewise the rate of progress on the general program, but numerically the United States has gained or is

speedily gaining the position of the

second naval power of the world,

and the chances for the successful

excursion of U-boats from the German base ports diminishes in just

this ratio.

**Y.M.C.A. CONFERENCE IS HELD IN SHANTUNG**

Taishan And Grave Of Confucius Are Visited By Delegates

China Press Correspondence

Tai'anfu, China, July 6.—The Shantung Summer Conference of the Y. M. C. A. has just closed its meeting at this place. The attendance of students and leaders totaled 130, the largest number ever enrolled. The conference met in the new school buildings on the Methodist compound. Among the leaders from out of the city were Messrs. Arthur Rugh and Dr. Wu of Shanghai, Messrs. Herschel and Boone of Tai'anfu, Messrs. Armstrong and Stevens of Hauchowfu and Mr. Weigel of Nanjing who brought with him his new bride. Some strong Chinese leaders were Mr. Ih Hsing-lin of Princeton now of the Shantung University, Dr. Wu of Johns Hopkins and Harvard, Pastor Ding Li-mei and Mr. Hou of Grinnell and Columbia.

Although this was a Shantung Conference yet there were about twenty delegates in attendance from other provinces who find this conference more convenient than those in other parts of China. The last day was given up to a trip up the famous mountain Taishan and several of the leaders took the opportunity later to visit the Grave of Confucius, fifty miles south of this city.

Recent visitors to the mountain and grave have been Mr. William C.

Dennis, Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, and Dr. Hawking L.

Yen, of Columbia University, now in the Foreign Office at Peking. Both expressed themselves as delighted with the trip up this famous mountain.

Heavy rains have done great damage in this part of the country, washing out many villages and a part

of the Tientsin-Pukow line. In spite of floods the conditions are far better than a year ago when the drought had caused so much damage.

A larger number of foreigners than ever before have come to spend the summer on this mountain. Peking, Tientsin and Hauchowfu are represented here besides others from nearer places.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## Y.M.C.A. IN U.S. DRIVE WILL SEEK \$100,000,000

**Secretary Mott Reveals Germans Captured 215 Of Its Huts In Recent Advance**

New York, June 4.—Instead of 275,000,000, the Y.M.C.A. in its approaching drive probably will try to raise more than \$100,000,000. That amount is needed to maintain the association's activities here and abroad, according to Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary, who spoke at a meeting of the National War Work Council at the Bankers' Club yesterday.

Unanticipated losses sustained by the Y.M.C.A. during the present German drive are to be covered by an appropriation of \$500,000 already made. The Germans captured a fourth of the 850 "Y. M." huts and dugouts in Flanders and Picardy. Dr. Mott, in explaining further reasons for the great sums needed, said:

"We have to do 'over there' to a large extent what twelve or fourteen agencies are trying to do on this side of the Atlantic. Over there the forces are scattered. You will find in France a division of less than 20,000 scattered in thirty to sixty villages."

"Another reason why we need large sums of money is the constant shifting that is being done over there. In six months one division of our army had to shift four times. It meant opening up huts in thirty different villages successively for five times, or a total of 150 villages."

"Another reason is the broken-down means of communication. All the French railroads are worn out. We have our own automobile service, but it is expensive. We have got to increase this service roundabout before we can serve adequately the first million men overseas. Prices are far higher over there for everything that they are here and they are constantly rising."

More than 115,000,000 cigarettes, 9,000,000 cigars and 30,000,000 cans of preserved fruit, were shipped to the American Expeditionary Force by the Y.M.C.A. according to the statement submitted yesterday by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee. More than 1,000 buildings have been built or leased.

Of the overseas expenditures of \$10,165,710.01, the largest item was that of \$8,600,702.30 on the work with the American Expeditionary Forces in England and France. Total expenditures for the year ending March 31 were \$20,088,375.87.

Large shipments of biscuits, cocoas, coffee, condensed milk, flour, chocolates, athletic goods, writing paper, sugar, tea, phonograph records, talking machines, chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, tooth paste, motion picture films, razors and soap.

Secretaries for overseas work are being recruited at the rate of about 1,000 a month. There are 2,989 workers in American camps.

### German Schoolboy Ignorant Of Sport

*Physical Training from Primary Grades to University Has Military Service in View—It Is Damaging Effect.*

(New York Times)

The German schoolboy has no sports. He has no games to stimulate personal initiative and develop a sense of fair play. His "team work" is something imposed by authority. His physical training is a part of his school curriculum and discipline, planned to make him a better soldier and contribute to efficiency. Outside school hours he has little time to play and little interest in the possibility of playing.

Even in the primary schools the German child is part of a militaristic machine; and in that inexorable mechanism, sport as the Anglo-Saxons know it, athletics which inculcate the sense of "playing the game," have no part, just as in the German language the words "sport" and "athletics" have no equivalent. During the last two decades the German primary and secondary schools have adopted more and more the tone of the barracks.

The German system of education, in respect to physical training and games, is thus summarised by Dr. L. Kandel, Associate in Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and a member of the staff of the Carnegie Foundation. Dr. Kandel is an authority in the field of comparative education.

As Dr. Kandel outlines prevalent educational methods there are two main reasons for this absence of sport: first, the boy's school program makes no provision for it, and his physical exercise is arranged on a different plan; and, second, he is so overworked in school that he has neither the time nor energy for games outside school hours—even if he were encouraged, as he is not.

"As for physical training in Germany," said Dr. Kandel, "it all tends toward military service."

The German schools have physical training—plenty of it, but they approach it from a different standpoint from that of the Anglo-Saxon people. Physical training in the schools was begun in Germany as a part of the national reorganisation of the early nineteenth century. Its main purpose is and has always been State efficiency.

"Many educators have considered the possibility of introducing English athletics in Germany, but they have met with the strongest opposition; first, because it was a foreign idea, and, second, because athletics and games essentially develop individuality and initiative instead of social solidarity. Here," said Dr. Kandel, "opened a book which lay on his desk, 'are a few sentences from the Prussian regulations in regard to the purpose of physical training in the

primary schools: they state first that it is to contribute to the pupils' physical wellbeing and erect and graceful carriage, which is all very good, and continue:

"To increase the strength, endurance, and versatility of the body. To assure the acquirement of a certain skill which is useful in later life, especially with reference to service in the army. To aid the school in its educational activity, that the pupils are trained in the performance of physical exercises to strict attention, quick comprehension, accurate execution of a command, and to willing subordination to the purposes of a greater whole."

"Most physical training," Dr. Kandel went on, "is devoted to work in mass under orders, supervised by specially trained experts. Every elementary school teacher must have had a course in gymnastic training, and each secondary school has specialists for that subject."

"Very recently, under the Crown Prince, there has been a development which is called by the English word sport, but it is confined to horse racing and boat racing. There has also been a rapid development of tennis, but it is still limited to the well-to-do classes above school age whose habits of mind have already been formed."

"In the schools themselves the discipline has tended of recent years to become definitely militaristic. This is especially the case in the secondary school, where the pupils range from 9 to 18 years of age. But it is found in the primary school as well."

"The old type of secondary school professor that used to be caricatured in the comic papers has disappeared, and in place of this scholarly, rather elderly type, are young teachers who in many cases are reserve officers in the army, or who hope to become such. As Professor Alexander points out in his 'Prussian Elementary Schools,' the most frequent cause of breakdown among elementary school teachers is throat trouble—which comes from constant shouting at their pupils."

"Of the tone used by the Prussian elementary school teachers in addressing the pupils, Professor Alexander, in the volume quoted by Dr. Kandel, writes, after discussing discipline and obedience:

"This attitude of subjection on the part of the children is not always obtained by a mere show of dignity, but in far too many cases by shouts and blows."

"There are several things to be considered in the matter of the German child's play," Dr. Kandel observed, coming back to the subject of "athletics." "Every school time-table provides for recesses. But during these recesses the children are not expected to run about and exercise freedom. They walk round and round the yard in twos or fours, most frequently eating a lunch, no matter what time of the day it may be!"

"In the elementary schools there are games, but they are not what we would call games. They resemble our kindergarten amusements. In all the program of the German schoolboy there are no games that develop either initiative on the part of the individual, or team work among the boys themselves, as distinct from the communal esprit de corps which comes from constant mass obedience to common authority. Everything looks toward the boy's twentieth year—the time when he is to begin his military service."

"The boys who finish their school work with a certain standard can complete their military training in one year. This one-year class constitutes a real cast in the German Army. Because of the association of success in school with social position no activity outside school work is encouraged."

"So, you see, that while the German school gives far more physical training on the whole than do we, its underlying purpose is simply discipline. There is plenty of open-air life for the German schoolboy, but it is mainly educational. The 'school excursion' idea is, for example, well developed, but always the children are under the guidance of the teachers."

Dr. Kandel went on to speak of the effect of all this supervision, over-work, lack of opportunity for free development on the mind of the German boy:

"Many of the boys realise the restraint they are under in school, but they look forward to the freedom of

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the university. The boys who only go to the elementary schools are under subjection until the age of confirmation. After that they leave school; their control during the years of adolescence is becoming an increasingly difficult problem in Germany. Sudden freedom from the rigorous control of school has led to moral breakdown and an increased percentage of juvenile delinquency, which is probably higher than in any other country.

This is acknowledged in the most recent report we have got from Germany. But it is not simply a war condition. It was the fact before the war as it is now, that German boys suddenly set free from the stern repression of school broke down morally."

The report of juvenile lawlessness to which Dr. Kandel referred was printed in the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) on Jan. 23 of this year. After speaking of the enthusiasm of German youth for the war, the German writer goes on to mention the "removal of restraint," saying that schoolboys now seem to be "less sensitive to reason," and even to "pay no more attention to threats," and continues:

"That spirit of voluntary service, which at the beginning of the war revealed itself in its fairest aspect has now disappeared. Everywhere we hear lamentations over the increasing disasters shown for military service. . . . Furthermore, in the ranks of society which are less influenced by tradition, discipline, and education, we find increasing violations of the law. At the first this manifested itself merely in an increase of theft. More recently it has taken a decided turn toward personal assaults. It is true the latter are still negligible in proportion to the fatal number of juvenile offenses, but they are increasing every year. Already the number of violent crimes committed by youths in the City of Berlin is more than three times the number reported in 1914. Thus, dark shadows are falling over the brilliant picture of 1914. Every disciplinary influence, every effort of the still fundamentally sound German Nation must be exerted to oppose this tendency and to lead the children back to the path of rectitude."

When Dr. Kandel says "the German schoolboy," he uses that term inclusively—not the children of any one class or any one kingdom or duchy, but German schoolboys on the whole, throughout the empire, pupils in private or States schools. Private schools are under strict Government supervision in Germany, and although the methods that Dr. Kandel describes began in Prussia and are most completely in operation there, Prussia has in the last generation set the tone of all Germany in this as in other respects.

Dr. Kandel has given more attention to the primary and secondary branches than to the university education, and when he was asked about the equivalent for "sport" in the German university, he referred to a series of articles by F. H. Swift, Professor in the University of Minnesota, in "School and Society," dealing with the education of a German "gentleman." The rich youth in a German university has a "sport"—the "national university sport of Germany," as Dr. Swift calls it, the duel. Dueling is forbidden by law, but the laws are not enforced, and not only do from one-fourth to one-third of the students in the universities belong to the dueling societies; the membership includes practically all the students who have any social standing in the university community. Dueling does teach a definite moral code—the code of stoicism. Says Dr. Swift:

"The organisation and activities which bind the American student body of a university together and out of which grows what is commonly called college life are either entirely absent from the German university, or minor interest to the student body as a whole."

Of the greatest importance, he goes on to state, are the dueling societies, which take the place of practically all the social and athletic interest and association of the American college. Not only are they important because of the numbers and social position of their personnel, but because, he goes on, "membership establishes in the university community the same ideals and code which prevail in the army; the youth who joins them places himself absolutely at their bidding and enters upon a course of training in manners and morals which stamp his conduct and determine his ideals for the rest of his life."

Dr. Swift goes on, writing of the German student:

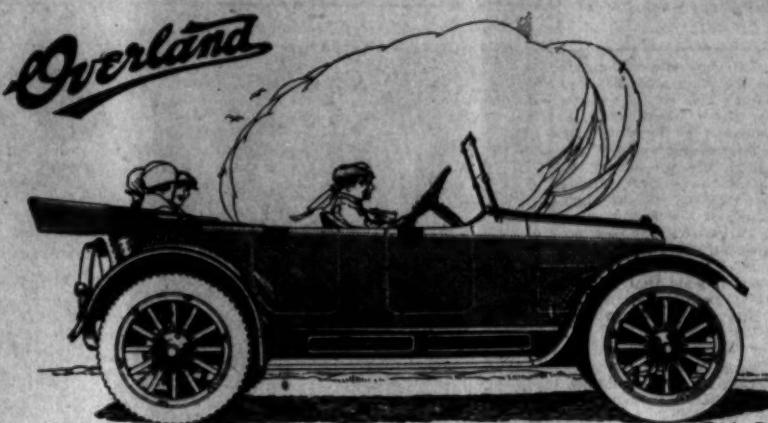
"The range of his social activities and pastimes is exceedingly narrow. The great world of wholesome physical and intellectual enjoyment open to American university youth is almost unknown."

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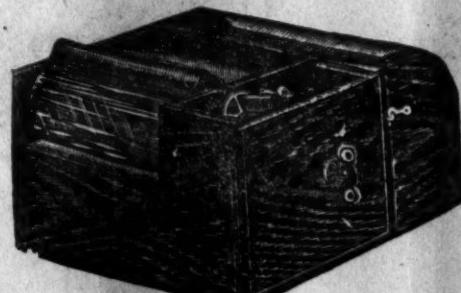


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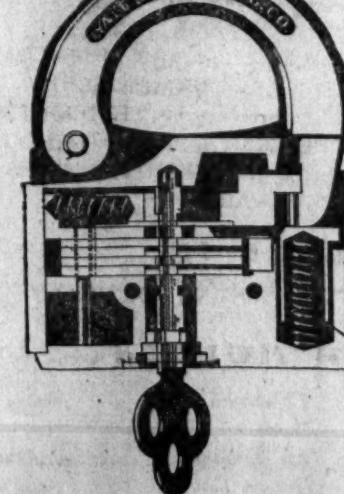
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**Sporting News**

**Interport Tennis Today**

The Interport doubles match of the Hankow-Shanghai tennis competition will be played at the Shanghai Cricket Club's courts at 4:30 p.m. today. Parbury and Roper are the Hankow representatives and Tousaint and Elmore are the local pair.

**Henri Regatta Makes Money for War Runas**

In former years owners of house-boats who wished to engage moorings at Henri regatta days were asked to contribute towards the expenses of the functions, and even with these contributions it sometimes happened that there was a deficit on the regatta. On those occasions some \$200 or \$300 was collected from owners.

This Spring the committee displayed extra energy in their "drive," as a result of which no less than \$700 was collected, and as the regatta itself was run most carefully and economically, on self-supporting lines, it has been possible for the committee to donate the entire proceeds of the mooring fees to the following charities:

American Red Cross	\$175
Shanghai Wounded Fund	175
Sailors' Orphans' Fund	175
	1700

**ROWING CLUB GALA TONIGHT**

Swimmers are reminded that tonight the miniature gala, the first one at which points are scored in the 1918 series, of the Rowing Club begins at 9:15 p.m.

A meeting of the committee of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association will be held at the Rowing Club at 9 p.m. before the races.

**Baseball Tomorrow**

Rain again put a crimp in the Hong league schedule yesterday and may postpone the game carded for tomorrow. If the Siccawei station shows the white flag, Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and British-American Tobacco clubs will play tomorrow at 4:15 o'clock. Roberts is due to pitch for G. W. W. with Gardner catching, while Wilhoit and Davis will be the B.A.T. battery.

**Today's Band Program**

The following program will be played by the band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—The Southport Belle.....Lamme
  2. Overture—La Poupee de Nuremberg.....Adam
  3. Waltz—Toreador .....Royle
  4. Selection—A Runaway Girl.....Carroll
  5. (a) Love's Old Sweet Song....Molloy
  - (b) Polka—Dorothy .....Pougher
  6. Selection—The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
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**News Briefs**

The Cantonese Guild denies that Mr. Yang Tehenk, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, has been asked by it to act as mediator between the North and the South.

The eighth general shareholders' meeting of the Padang Rubber Co. takes place this afternoon.

The shareholders of the Tannah Merah Estates, Ltd., meet today to pass the accounts for the year ending March 31.

The summer evening school of the World Chinese Students Federation, Durban Well Fund, will start its classes under the direction of Mr. P. K. Chu, secretary of the association, this evening. Seventy students have registered in the different classes.

Mr. T. J. Burns, Manila agent for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., has resigned that post to accept the position of manager for the import and export houses of Durham Bros. in the Philippine port. Mr. T. J. Turnbull has been appointed acting agent for the C. P. at Manila.

The Kiangsu Educational Association writes to the Minister of Education in a letter yesterday to request the returned students from Japan to proceed to their studies immediately. Students who fail to report their presence in Japan to Commissioner Kiang Yung before September 1 will have their names struck off the list of scholarships and their allowance will be curtailed.

Twenty-seven out of the 23 cases of spotted fever recorded in Hongkong last week proved fatal. There were also 10 cases of bubonic plague of which 13 were fatal, eleven fatal cases of enteric and two occurrences of aliphtheria and one of pulmonary fever. All the sufferers were Chinese, except one Filipino victim of enteric.

A verdict was given yesterday following the inquest held last week over the body of a Chinese who died as a result of being knocked down by a motor car near the Point on June 30. The verdict exonerated Mr. F. W. Schlobom, the driver of the car, from blame. American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Li sat at the inquest.

The suit filed in the American Consular Court by the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient against Mr. Vaughan Read of the American Sales Corporation has been withdrawn by the former on payment of the claim for Tls. 444. The claim alleged non-payment of rent for ten stalls in the Rue de Say Zoung and a flat at 128a Szechuan Road.

Thirty-eight complainants are interested in a case which came up in the Mixed Court yesterday. The defendant is charged with having started a piece goods shop and defrauding 28 shopkeepers who allowed him stock. The Piece Goods Guild held a meeting and selected three representative members from the 38 interested to push the case. The hearing, which was before American Assessor Spike and Magistrate Yu, was adjourned.

The Chinese official quarters here will be closed for business Friday on account of the new Commemoration Day proclaimed recently by a Presidential Mandate to commemorate the re-establishment of the Chinese Republic after the Monarchical Restoration last July by Chang Hsun. The Mixed Court will have no sessions. The Customs House will be closed and the shipping and delivery of cargo suspended.

"We rejoice that we have seen the greatness of this struggle. We are eager and ready without stint to offer our resources to this sacred cause. We will redeem our promises, fulfill our pledges, and stand by you until the end."

The Archbishop paid warm tribute to the patriotism of the millions of Americans of German extraction, whose views, he said, might be expressed in the words, "We shall never allow the blood in our veins to drown the conscience in our brains." After emphasising the unity of American labor and American's resolution and determination to concentrate all her vast resources on the war place them at the disposal of the Allies, the Archbishop added:

"Here a word needs to be spoken of disappointments and delays. Our friends across the ocean are far more sensitive to them than we. It was not any taint that was needed, but rather increased appreciation of the greatness and skill with which



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

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June 3, Dairen. Liangguan Hotel  
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Passenger Paul Lecat  
8. Swatow. Lianghong  
10. Marseille. Frederick Astor  
Merchandise House  
15. Penang. Sungyou 34 New  
West Gate.  
18. Penang. Longyu 176 North  
Szechuen.  
20. Kimari. Muller Bund.  
21. Hongkong. Wongpokeng  
Young Men's Christian Assn.  
24. London. Messin Astor  
House.  
25. Dairen. Daitusu Sasun.  
27. Takow. Shukian Dosal  
Medical School Wosun  
30. Manchester. Gates.  
1. London. Joe Singer c/o  
Mrs. Wheen 5, Soochow Road.  
2. Gothenburg. Messin Astor  
House.  
2. New York. Floris Vanleer  
Astor House.  
2. Shamien. Sangkee Neer  
pardo.  
3. Oxnard. Hirata Tomida.  
3. Dairen. Nakalyoko.  
5. Alexandria. Consul  
d'espagn pour Xanthopoulos.  
5. Newportnews. Hawlinher.  
6. Montreux. Mooyangking 3  
Old Chungtung Road.  
6. Sanfrancisco. Dootsuncho.  
7. Haliphong. Page Patrick  
care English Consulate.  
7. Bordeaux. Kremer Customs.

they had planned their help and the increasing measure with which their plans would be fulfilled.

That great and generous people who received me with warmth of the world and secured it for our

welcome I shall never forget are saying to you: "We are coming to stand by you till together we have vindicated the peace and freedom of

children." We say: "It is hard to President Wilson, describing his skill hold on. Hurry up." They reply: in bringing so many diverse elements into unity of purpose as one of the most marvelous political achievements in history.

The Archbishop paid tribute to

# French National Holiday Fete

## JULY 14th

An entertainment comprising music, vaud-ville and moving pictures will be given, following the program at the French Park, in the

### VERDUN GARDEN

Dancing with an augmented CARLTON ORCHESTRA  
in attendance.

Supper will be served on the  
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### The Shanghai Garage Company

**The China Press**PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**

Misty, damp weather still unsettled.  
Threats of some more thunderstorms. The typhoon progresses west-north-west towards the South of the Loochoos.

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, JULY 10, 1918

**India's Loyalty**

It is not a little significant that the plan of Indian political reform, just outlined in London, designed among other things to effect radical reforms, embracing the eventual establishment of responsible government in India, the granting of greater freedom to the polyglot population of that mighty peninsula, and the provision of a larger measure of local control and wider powers to provincial legislatures, should almost synchronise with an identical policy pursued by the other great Anglo-Saxon Power—the United States—in the case of the Philippine Islands.

Nothing is calculated to show so much the unity of Anglo-Saxon ideals as the decision of Great Britain and the United States to claim no rights for themselves that they are not prepared to concede to others, namely, the right of self-determination of their political destinies. The farsighted and prudent action of the British Government with regard to India invests the avowed aims of the Allies with deeper force and significance, and finally deprives German publicists and propagandists of the dearly sought opportunity of pointing a finger of reproach at India.

Before we proceed to outline the sweeping and comprehensive plan of political reform framed by Britain for India, it would not be amiss to note in passing the genesis of the proposed measure. It will be remembered that in August of last year, Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, declared that "the policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The present plan, which has been officially outlined, is based on a joint investigation of nearly six months' duration in pursuance of the pledge given by the British War Cabinet on August 20 last year. That moral undertaking, viz., that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible in the direction of the policy then announced, is now in process of fulfilment. It is not improbable that the visiting Premiers of the British Overseas Dominions at present assembled in London have had no mean share in expediting the announcement of the plan so as to weld still more strongly the various constituent parts of the British Empire by removing all anxieties from the mind of India as to the prospects of securing the desired self-government and at the same time destroying Germany's pleasant delusion that the structure known as the British Empire is an unnatural growth and therefore destined to early destruction.

Turning to the momentous proposals which were embodied in a document signed at Simla, the seat of the Indian Government, on April 22 by Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, we find that the outstanding features of the proposals are: firstly, the completion of the edifice of local self-government in India; secondly, a considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to the provincial legislatures, which will be mainly composed of directly elected representatives with as broad franchise as possible under the conditions existing in India; thirdly, the Viceregal Legislature is to be bifurcated, the second chamber being called the Council of State; fourthly, the provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be transferred to popular control; fifthly, the setting up of a select committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs; sixthly, inquiry

into the constitution and working of the Secretary, Council and India Office; seventhly, the creation of Indian Privy Council and a Council of Indian princes.

The proposals, to which the Government of India and the Council of India have concurred, are published—not as definitely adopted in all their details by the War Cabinet—but for the purposes of discussion and criticism, so as to leave room for any desirable amendment. This guarding against hasty and precipitate action will prevent possible mistakes. A later message gives added details of the plan, by the provisions of which the Executive Government, in all the major provinces, except Burma, is to consist of the Governor and an Executive Council—the same system that prevails in the Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Two members, one of whom is to be an Indian, are to have charge of what is to be called reserved subjects and of the Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council to have charge of what is to be termed transferred subjects.

Matters of provincial revenues, taxation and borrowings are arranged for by the new plan within defined limits. The Legislative Assembly in India will consist of 100 members, of whom two-thirds will be elected, thus conceding the elective principle to the people of India, which means a voice in their own affairs. The Second Chamber, which will be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential, will consist of fifty members, not including the Governor-General, twenty-one elected and twenty-nine nominated. An important feature of the plan is the provision for the appointment of a Commission ten years after the first meeting of the new council to again survey the whole political situation and judge what further devolution can be made, similar commissions to be appointed thereafter at intervals of not less than twelve years.

Such is the substance of the reforms promised to India by the present British Ministry. There is internal evidence in the proposals of the complexity and difficulty which must have been encountered by the framers in arriving at a workable formula for the solution of the India problem, and therefore the report in itself is eloquent testimony to the courage, patience and high purpose with which the present existing edifice of the Government of India has been built up to the hearty and genuine sympathy of the people of India with the cause of the Allies, to which India has so largely contributed.

That it is no child's play to invent a political device which will reconcile the conflicting aspirations of India's 300,000,000 souls, speaking 150 separate languages, may be judged when attention is drawn to the manner in which British rule in India had been hampered and obstructed in the past by the local iron-bound customs and traditions, interference with which, irrespective of the good faith and benevolence of such interference, meant inviting the angry hostility of those whose interests were being advanced.

How great an obstacle these customs and traditions may be to a zealous official, only those who have actually experienced them can know. Child marriage, the prohibition of the re-marriage of widows, the degradation of the "untouchable" classes, mere contact with whom is enough to bring about everlasting dismemberment, the inveterate prejudice of the cultivators, forming the great bulk of the Indian populace, in favor of old implements and old methods—all these have stood in the way of efforts to improve the condition of the people.

The new plan of Indian political reform is, partly, the child of this war. The declarations of British and American statesmen regarding the liberalisation of the aims of the Allies have undoubtedly given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive sections of Indians for self-government. Events in other parts of the world, the resurgence of Japan, the triumph of a new Liberalism in England, the refusal of the South African Union to admit Indian immigrants, the emphasis of the rights of nationalities expressed during the struggle with Germany, and the great services rendered to the common cause by Indian soldiers, have also had their share in stimulating and quickening the aspirations of the Indian people.

There is a twofold significance about the proposals announced in London. It is not difficult to see that in the event of the war being further prolonged beyond original anticipations, a system of liberal concessions to Indian aspirations will help to release a large number of white troops from India for active service and at the same time will stimulate recruiting of Indian troops for service in Europe if needed.

In fact, it will be seen elsewhere in this paper today that already the Indian Government announces an impending very large increase in the strength of the Indian Army, the new recruiting of which will include a large additional number of British officers, subordinates being drawn from Europeans of military age. Finally, the proposed granting of self-government to India must be interpreted as the justly merited reward of her unwavering loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Allies, a loyalty which is bound to tell in the final analysis.

**Two German Prophets**

From a Correspondent of The New East

The centenary of George Herwegh the poet has not passed unnoticed in Germany. The writers of commemorative appreciations had a delicate task to fulfil. To praise a great talent is a privilege to any critic, an inspiring relief from the disappointing daily search for the rare ore in the ever widening stream of literature. But when this talent happens to have been a poet who found prophetic words to denounce and repudiate his German fatherland, the eulogist's task becomes less enviable. He could scarcely grow eloquent over the lyric raptures of Herwegh's poetry without calling to mind what ideals had stirred his fiery soul. One writer, who evidently found it difficult to reconcile his admiration of the verse with the aversion its subject-matter roused in his political conscience, sought to account for what he considered the poet's mental aberration, by remembering that, as a boy, he had suffered from St. Vitus's dance! But it is the poetic message that concerns posterity, not the physiological explanation of how it came to be a revolutionary one. And that message shows him to have been anything but unbalanced or mind, but gifted, on the contrary, with that lucidity of vision which goes to the making of a prophet. Herwegh, who died in 1875, has written denunciatory verses against his own country which, in his own lifetime, must have been thought the exaggerations of a perverse, embittered mind. But in the light of the flames that have marked the passage of the German armies through Belgium and the north of France, we realise the inspired truth of these prophetic warnings.

"Revolution" is the religion of our time. It is, at any rate, my religion." Thus he wrote in 1841 from Paris to one of his friends in Switzerland. How could a confessor to that creed, when he saw all hope of a German revolution vanish, continue to live with "Muller Germanien, die glücklich treppreusse?" (1) He left his country and found in Switzerland a second, freer fatherland. "He did not command his time for a single hour, and when the time ceased to be his prompter, he had nothing more to say," observes one of his recent eulogists.

It would have been more correct to turn it this way, that he said nothing more that his compatriots cared to hear. His "Gedichte eines Ledebürgen" seemed, indeed, to have been addressed to a people dead to the trumpet-call of freedom; but when, one day, the German nation will have become alive to the true conception of liberty, the dead poet will again speak as "ein Ledebürgen" (one alive) and be its prompter. It will then understand the terrible sincerity and truth of verses such as these from his "Erlöser zum Krieg," written in 1871:

Schwarz, weiss und roth! run ein Panier Vereinigt stehn Sud und Norden. Du bist im ruhgekronen Morden. Dag erste Land der Welt geworden. Germania, mir graut vor Dir! (2)

Herwegh's poetry strikes the very note that appeals to the masses: a powerful opening carries the hearer away, towards the middle of the poem the artist's hold on him seems to slacken, when suddenly, by a startling rhyme, the closing lines grip him anew. His early poems proved him at once a master in poetic technique. He was a great poet from youth in beautiful sonnets such as "Holderlin," "An Shelley," "Ich mochte hingeh' wile das Abendrot," in the powerful verse of "Zum Andenken an Georg Büchner," in his great lyric "Gebet," "Auftruf," "Der letzte Krieg." He sometimes rose to equal heights in later life, but never surpassed them. The "Gedichte eines Ledebürgen" were the raptures of an artistic passion fanned by hope, but when the nation for whose rescue from bondage he had prayed in verse refused the consummation of his prayer, hope ceased to inspire his soul and yielded to the seething passion of hatred:

Dies "neue Deutschland" bießt mir fern Und zahl mich zu seinen Todten. (3)

That was the new Germany of 1870, the Prussianised Germany consolidated by what he called "the pestilence of slavery". Ihr wahnt euch einig, wedi ein Mann Darf über Krieg und Frieden schalten. Und Euch zur Schlachtfank fuhr'n kann

Mit der Barol: das Maul gehalten. (4)

Is this War the stormy dawn of a newer Germany of Herwegh's dreams? If so, it must be the end of Prussia, "the mortal enemy of Germany."

When the poet died in 1875, he left to his son the instruction that should ever the enemy's fate be sealed, he should have these words carved on his tomb at Liestal in the canton of Basle:

Rejoice, dear father, Prussia is no more.

Then the dead poet will return to his country and live a great German among free Germans.

Such independent spirits as Herwegh was are born in every genera-

tion. Even the present Germany has her angry prophets among the poets. Before the War Stephan George used to scourge his people with the sarcasm of his bitter verse. His soul felt estranged from their cold materialism; he lived like a hermit on the mountain, proud and self-centered above the nation that he despised. The War came and George's voice was silenced. Was the thunder of enthusiasm that rolled over Germany when victory seemed certain and starvation an imaginary threat, too mighty for his prophetic voice to overrule it? Or did he, thrilled by the unknown sense of oneness that caught the nation, believe with everyone else in Germany in the high mission of War as a regenerator of the race and the world? In the third year of the War, for the first time since its outbreak, he unbent his soul in thoughts reminiscent of the Old Testament prophecies. "Der Krieg" is the title of his poem. Roughly Englished, some of his lines run:

The people sought the hermit on the mount:

"Art quite unmoved by this gigantic fate?"

He spoke: What staggers you I've known for years.

Long have I sweated bloody sweat of dread

While people played with fire. I long since abd

Anticipated tears. Now have I none. The contest, as you feel it, is not mine.

The flash of patriotism in which for a short time the nation stood revealed as one was a passing phenomenon, terribly beautiful as a spectacle, but leaving the land the darker on its fading. The poet does not deny the greatness of Hindenburg as his country's deliverer from immediate danger, but worse danger impends that even he cannot ward off. Not Hindenburg with all his host can save the nation from its demoralisation. The momentary revulsion of the masses, under the pressure of impending danger, holds no promise for the future. The multitude is strong, but aimless; its enthusiasms have no regenerating power. Only the instant conversion of a few, the best and greatest, is the germ from which a rebirth, a better race can spring. George is the prophet of that renaissance, and in scornful terms he denounces the children, the fools, the knaves that promise themselves and others, from this inhuman slaughter, a millennium that is at hand. The tone that pervades this beautiful poem is one of bitterness and disenchantment.

1. Mother Germany, successfully Prussianised.

2. Black, white and red! Round one banner united stand South and North. Though hast in glory crowned murder, become the first country of the world. Germany, I shudder when I think of thee.

3. I have nothing in common with this "New Germany." Let her count me among her dead.

4. You deem yourselves because one man disposes uncontroll'd of peace and war and may drive you to the shambles with the phrase: hold your tongue.

That Toul Weather

There are places in the world where the weather has been better the last few weeks than in the American sector northwest of Toul, but the prevailing dampness never even tarnished the American sense of humor.

The colonel of a regiment, making a night tour of the trenches, was challenged by a sentry who had been standing at his post for two hours in a driving rain.

"Who's there?" said the sentry.

"Friend," replied his colonel.

"Welcome to our mast," said the sentry. And the most serious thing the colonel did was to laugh.

Correspondence

Special Constables

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—As I find that an impression obtains that only British subjects are eligible for voluntary duty as Special Constables I have obtained permission from the authorities to make it clear that applications are receivable from subjects or citizens of Allied or neutral nations. Thanking you for the courtesy of publication,

Yours faithfully,

A. L. Anderson.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:

Can any of your readers advise me as to any satisfactory way of dealing with the pest of cockroaches, of all sizes, with which my house is infested?

Yours faithfully

A. Subcriber.

Sprinkle borax about infested places.

Ed.

**THE MARINES**

By Frederic J. Haskin

American marines

are now going

over the top with their usual

conspicuous success.

Twice in the two

weeks ended June 30

they have

earned the

praise of the allied

armies by their "irresistible activity,"

which forced the Germans back at

Chateau-Thierry and Belleau woods.

Already they have

hundreds of German

prisoners, several machine guns

and many meters of strategic ground

to their credit. (Deletion by censor.)

The strength of the United States

Marine Corps

has been raised more

rapidly in proportion to its original

strength than that of either the Army

or the Navy. Two years ago, there

were only 2,000 men in the whole

corps. In August, 1916, the first in-

crease was authorised, raising

the strength of the corps to 30,000.

Now the new naval ap-

propriation bill increases it to 75,000,

excluding reserves, of whom there

are about 3,000.

The reason for this tremendous

increase in the Marine Corps

is of first importance in the event of a

naval war.

A naval base is absolutely

necessary to a navy which expects to

maintain itself in any special waters

for any length of time.

Where a nation owns such a base, it is elab-

orately fortified.

Where such a base is

owned by the enemy it has to be

seized, equipped and fortified in quick

**Bringing Up Father****By George McManus**

*Love, Home and Table Topics*  
By Clever Writers

**Daily Home Magazine Page**

*A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

**Girl Clerks New Pawnshop Puzzle**

(New York Sun)

War is not much a business for the pawnbroker's industry. In no other line of human endeavor, unless it be in the maintenance of cathedrals along a fighting front, has the big noise over the water wrought such havoc as it has with the kindly uncles who throw life preservers to the temporarily embarrassed. From the Battery to the Bronx and from Newark to East New York there is gloom under the three resplendent balls, and it is the woman war worker who has brought it.

The Great Big Uncle—the same being Uncle Sam—reached out and took Moses, Abraham, Solomon, Morris, Ikey, Jake, Patrick, O'Callahan, McDonald and the other clerks used to assist in the financial operation of the city's most popular banks, and then came the trouble.

The woman pawnshop clerk came. "See nothing, hear nothing, say nothing," were the three mystic maxims of the guild of three ball clerks. People patronised the pawnbroker, who maintained respectable confidence regarding their transac-

tions, and the cult grew through the years to understand that being a sphinx was the first requisite of a good clerk for a generous uncle.

When the women came along to take the places of the men who had gone to the colors they had no intensive training in silence. It followed that the whole neighborhood became possessed of the information that one woman had pawned her shoes, another her false hair and another her "band of sorrow," the same being the pawnbroker's designation for a wedding ring.

When the wave of neighborhood information reached the uncle he was alarmed. It was not so when the men were behind the counters, and unless some Creelian method for muzzling the women would be devised the business would suffer.

And there were other troubles. The male pawn clerk could handle any sort of musical instrument, and by the deft drawing of a bow over the strings of a fiddle he could sense the collateral value by ear or note, and they came to know gold from dross until testing acid was rarely

essential. Likewise no real diamond was ever born to blush unseen before an old time clerk. He knew it at a glance from a fake. It was also a masculine hunch that women's clothing was no good for a loan, because the style was apt to change before the ticket expired.

With the coming of the women it was such a difference. They did not have the ear for the needy Stradivarius, and imitation diamonds often passed muster before them. And one leading uncle, engaged in fumigating a room behind the shop, almost fainted when he emerged to find a woman clerk almost in the act of loaning \$8 on a dress.

Not only have these troubles come to uncle, but he finds that the woman substitute wants to bring charity into the pawnbroking business, which, as everybody knows, is like trying to make matches in a smokeless powder mill. The sociable feature of the woman pawnbroker, who probably is entitled by traditional relationship to be called an aunt, is an added difficulty.

Take for instance the complaint of a regular uncle. Here it is in his own fashion:

"A customer, and a valued customer, named Miss O'Brien I already have had for many years. She comes by the store every Monday and her false teeth pawns. By Saturday she to the store comes and take them out. And when Monday, or by the latest Tuesday, back comes, she is here again with the teeth. It is then that I Lillie hire as a clerk when Morris—that's my boy—to Camp Upton with the army goes. And

what you think I find? I come by the store in and find Lillie talking with Miss O'Brien. Miss O'Brien she is to pawn her teeth come.

"By Morris she would \$2 have had without a word, and it would have been all ended. But by Lillie it is different already. Lillie had a set of false teeth for herself made, and I find her with her teeth out comparing them with the O'Brien teeth, and wondering how it is that she is to a dentist still paying on \$45 for hers while the other set for only \$2 good is.

"It is I that to Lillie the riot act reads. 'From now on,' I says, 'no matter who comes by the store with false teeth, you keep yours your mouth in and say nothing.'

It is also a difficult matter to get the women to make the extra war charge for wrappers for goods that are stored. They used to charge three cents for the wrapper, but the war conditions boosted the price to six cents. But worse still, the women won't climb a step ladder and polish the gilded balls, and they demand cushion for their chairs.

So the fraternity of uncles is trying to make some plan by which boys under 18 can be hired for the delicate and confidential work of catering to a busted community.

"The women," said a spokesman for the craft, "may do all right on street cars. Maybe it is for them to make shells, or to do other kinds of men's work, but in the pawnshop they are not fitted, and if we are to keep the business going we must have boys or men who are too old to fight."

educating the wounded for their future life work.

To everybody's delight it has been found that instead of delaying their recovery this actually hastens it distinctly and improves the final results.

Indeed, the modern "joint" surgeon

does not hesitate to say frankly that almost as much harm is often done in the way of stiffening joints and paralysing muscles by keeping wounded limbs too long in badly shaped splints or plaster casts, as by the original injury itself.

Get the limbs out of their casts and splints and set the muscles to work as quickly as possible, pulling them back into shape and usefulness is their motto.

Our methods of treating fractures of bones and injuries of joints have been simply revolutionised already by our experience in the war and will benefit thousands in future years, after this terrible strife is ended.

To put it very briefly and crudely, fractured bones and injured joints are now "put up," hot in close fitting splints or casts, but in a sort of open-work frames or cradles, supported by "hammocks" slung across between side-bars and held in position by the gentle pull of weights and pulleys at the foot of the bed, fastened to a sort of adhesive-plaster boot on the foot. Thus they can be got at for dressings or massage or gentle movement at any time.

This called for a special type of surgical skill and by one of those curious reversals that war so often brings, the surgeons best fitted to treat these bearded warriors were those who had made a specialty of straightening the limbs and restoring the joints and bringing back the paralysed muscles of little children, or orthopedists, as they are termed. So that the healer of little children has become second only in importance in this war to the general operating surgeon and great hospitals are being built for him and his students all over the warring countries. Thus our cripples have to "become as little children" in order to enter the Kingdom of healing.

**Tooth to Blame**

The worst criminals seem to be the teeth. The Paris Medical takes a new fling at them, blaming them

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at \$11.20 per case

of 4 dozen quarts

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It Will Toast Quickly.  
On Loan—No Hire.

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Offices: 5 Thibet Road.  
Showroom: 29 Nanking Road.

**New Sculpture In The French Salon**

By Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D.

Nothing strikes one more forcibly in this war than the extraordinary toughness and powers of adjustment and resistance of the human machine. One scarcely knows at which to marvel most, the way in which men who have lived the sheltered, peaceful humdrum life of modern civilisation all their days, never seen a shot fired, and scarce a blow struck in anger, within a few days or weeks come to take battle, murder and sudden death as a matter of course and routine and to face the most incredible of horrors and risks as part of the day's work, without turning a hair. Or the way in which the most frightfully torn and shattered and mangled remnants of human stuff, in the hospital, under the patient skill of the surgeon and the sleepless care of the nurse will pull themselves together again into something resembling symmetry and the human form.

Luckily humans are not like Humpty-Dumpty, they can be "put together again," without even calling in "All the King's horses and all the King's men." And the wonderful way in which the disabled and the crippled can be put together again, and made not, of course, as good as new, but skilled, efficient, self-supporting workers once more is one of the medical triumphs of the war.

This calls for a new and special type of hospital, not merely a building with wards and beds and an operating room and a staff of nurses and doctors, but an establishment, roughly, one-third hospital, one-third

gymnasium and massage rooms, and one-third manual training school. So that directors of physical training, masseurs and electro-therapists and teachers, particularly of manual training schools and polytechnics, are as necessary and important members of the staff as surgeons and nurses. The nub of the problem and aim of the whole establishment is not so much how well and how symmetrical a man may be made to look again, but how good a living he can be trained to earn for himself.

This type of re-education hospital is particularly well managed and carried out in France. One famous one in Paris is installed in a great Art Gallery and exhibition building, the same where in happier times are displayed every year the pictures of the famous French Salon. Though the patients are not brought here usually until six months or more after they are wounded, and their wounds are nearly closed, yet so jarred and so horribly infected are the lacerations made by modern shell fragments that it often takes months and even years for them to heal completely and soundly. This period is taken advantage of, for re-

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for sins usually charged to wronged, misjudged tuberculosis.

Baude insists that with enlarged glands in the neck, the primary lesion should be sought in the teeth, before incriminating the tubercle bacilli, and urges that the physician should insist on the teeth being put in order as an indispensable element of whatever treatment he is instituting.

**Quicker Production of Antitoxin**

The Prema Medica, Buenos Ayres, reports fine results with horses over ten years of age in the production of antitoxins. These results with old horses surpass in the number of units and in the shortness of the time anything previously realised with the old technic, thus saving both time and expense.

**Nervous Shock an Antidote  
For Poison**

"Shock regards the action of drugs," says the Revue de Medecine. "Frogs in a state of shock from a blow on the head or an electric shock did not respond to the effect of a poison until after a period of eight or ten times longer than under normal circumstances, even when strychnine, for example, was injected by the vein."

**Sailed from Shanghai**

For London, etc.  
Kara Maru ..... May 21  
Hirano Maru ..... June 25  
Yokohama Maru ..... June 18  
Tamba Maru ..... July 5  
Kamakura Maru ..... July 8

For Liverpool  
Shidzuka Maru ..... May 19  
For San Francisco  
Korea Maru ..... June 6  
Siberia Maru ..... June 18  
Colombia Maru ..... June 24  
China ..... June 24  
Tenyo Maru ..... June 27  
Vondes ..... July 4

For Seattle  
Suwa Maru ..... June 18  
Fushimi Maru ..... June 23  
Kashima Maru ..... June 23

For Tacoma:  
Arabia Maru ..... June 19  
Africa Maru ..... June 21  
For Marselles  
Saigon Maru ..... July 1

**Siccawei Weather Reports**

8—Hot oppressive weather resulting in thunderstorms and heavy showers at 7h 20m and at 11h 40m p.m. The pressures have fallen below average in Central China.

9—Gloomy, misty weather. Intermittent showers.

Tuesday, July 9, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	8 A.M.
Bar. at Centigr. mm	751.84	751.89
Bar. at Centigr. inches	28.60	28.66
Variation for mm	24h 11.88	12.75
Variation for mm	12h 12.54	11.98
Wind—Direction	ESE	EE
Wind—Kilom per hour	19	19
Wind—Miles	8.1	11.8
Temperature—Cen	24.3	27.6
Temperature—Fah	75.6	81.7
Humidity %	54	58
Nebulosity 5-10	8	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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## GERMANS SAY AMERICANS BEAT SUPERIOR FORCE

Capture Of Cantigny Grows In Importance With Detailed Account

### FOUGHT HAND TO HAND

Our Troops Routed Enemy From Cellars With Grenades — All Gains Held

By Raymond G. Carroll

With the American Army in France, May 29.—From the prisoners taken in the American capture of Cantigny on Tuesday it has been established that our advance was opposed by two German regiments, which puts the superiority in numbers on the side of the troops under cover. The enemy was amazed at the sight of tanks operating in conjunction with the American troops.

The capture of the town and more than 300 German prisoners was about as dashing and complete a coup de main as the war has seen. It was an all-American affair, too, but under the watchful eye of the French high command. Cantigny lies upon the lower slope of the plateau northwest of Montdidier. It all began at 4:45 o'clock Tuesday morning, with a terrific generalization fire along the American front over the hostile artillery. The roar of our cannon was heard for miles behind the lines and lasted one hour.

The first phase of the attack ended after one additional hour of artillery preparation, diversion and destructive fire had knocked the German positions into a shambles. The artillery fire passed into a rolling barrage. Then came the second phase. Promptly at 6:45 o'clock the American infantry went to it. Its advance was preceded by twelve tanks acting as pacemakers.

The ground was very level, with a slope eastward. A thrilling spectacle was the advancing American forces on a width of two and one-half kilometers and over a green plateau wet with dew.

### Fought With Grenades

On the extreme right a unit of infantry attacked simultaneously from Bois Cantigny, popping suddenly out of the woods and advancing to the north. Summed up, it took exactly forty minutes for our troops to reach their objective, the distance covered being about one and one-half kilometers. Within the town of Cantigny occurred thirty grenade fights and many acts of valor.

The Germans had honeycombed the village with tunnels and into these retreated and also into old wine cellars crushed our men. Here took place the third phase of the fight and the capture of a majority of the prisoners. The infantry on the left had been detailed to "rap up the town." It went through on the run driving the Germans out of their holes and from behind buildings and charred tree trunks.

### Protected By Flank Attacks

The Americans went beyond the former German firm lines to a depth of one kilometer and immediately dug in, being protected by their splendid artillery barrage. The ravines upon the right and left of the troops making the charge have prevented flank attacks so far. No German reaction yet has developed. Our new lines now are well beyond Cantigny, running through Bois Framicourt, from which we extend for some distance beyond. There being no other village ahead of our present lines for seven kilometers.

The whole operation was conducted from a headquarters located in a second cellar, itself directly under the fire of German artillery. Here our Generals of artillery and infantry staff officers and French liaison officers rubbed elbows with telephone operators in the interdepartmental office. This gave the news of their progress to newspaper correspondents.

The view of our lines as they advanced from a tree top at the rear was somewhat obscured by the haze, visibility being only fair. The sight of the infantry going forward in two snappy waves without flinching and with no stragglers had proven to unbiased minds that the Americans, though not properly trained and armored, are the equal of any in the European war.

## To Play 'Ukelele' For The Convalescing Boys In France



A group of United States army nurses about to leave for "over there" receive final instruction on the "ukelele" from Joe Wallace. The nurses mastered the seductive instrument of the Hawaiian so that they will be able not only to minister to the wounded men in France, but if necessary, play for them during the convalescing period.

### C.P. Liner Pauses Briefly For Shanghai

#### Drops 840 Sacks Of Mail, 37 Passengers And Small Cargo Here

With 840 sacks of mail and 400 tons of cargo for Shanghai, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan arrived at Woosung yesterday morning, leaving a few hours later for Hongkong.

The Empress brought thirty-seven saloon passengers to Shanghai and picked up thirty-eight for the trip to Hongkong. Among those leaving for the southern port was Liang Shih-yi, former Minister of Finance.

Forty passengers for India, practically all from England, passed through on the Empress, which is taken as an indication of the difficulties attendant to securing passage by the Mediterranean route nowadays.

The Empress is due back on the 26th and has a big booking for Japan and Canada.

### Weekly Potato Ration In Germany One Pound

(Reuters' Agency War Service) Amsterdam, July 6.—A message from Berlin states that the potato rations have been reduced to one pound per head per week.

### Jurist Halts Reading Of German Paper On Train

Tears Sheet From Hands Of Reader And Tramples It Under Foot

New York, May 31.—Not until the last of a long string of coaches in a troop train had disappeared in the distance, its olive drab clad occupants singing heartily, did the dignified figure of Robert Williams, Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, desert the rear platform of the Hudson Tube train from which he had waved farewell to the soldiers as they crossed the Newark Meadows yesterday on their way to the transport that was to carry them overseas.

A shout from other passengers in his train had told Judge Williams that a troop train was rattling by on the opposite track, and while others near him were content to wave their hands

and shout enthusiastically from the car windows he made his way through several cars to the rear platform of the last one. From that vantage point he waved and shouted until there no longer was any chance that even one of the young fighting men aboard the troop train might see or hear.

The jurist slowly made his way back toward his seat. For a moment or two he sat quietly staring ahead, his fingers stroking his chin. Then suddenly he leaped to his feet, bolted forward half the length of the car and brought up at the seat of an unusually prosperous looking individual of distinctly Teutonic persuasion and seized the newspaper the stranger was reading.

"When you read a rag like this," roared the jurist, "you are insulting every American in this country. Don't you know that our boys are now in the midst of the greatest

the Americans on this train?" demanded the Judge as he crumpled the German newspaper into an unreadable mass. The reader of the newspaper was so surprised he was unable to do more than repeat the word "insulting?" as if to question the meaning of Judge Williams' remark.

"When you read a rag like this," roared the jurist, "you are insulting every American in this country. Don't you know that our boys are now in the midst of the greatest

battle in the war? Don't you know that a lot of them are giving their lives to save the country? And yet you are flinging that newspaper in our faces!"

By this time the car was in an uproar. The man addressed struggled vainly to make heard above the shouts of Judge Williams' supporters his protest that he had a right to read German language newspapers and that he was as loyal to this country as any man aboard the train.

"Didn't you see the troop train pass?" demanded Judge Williams. "Didn't you hear those boys cheering? I've got a boy on the way over there, maybe facing one of those German submarines—I don't know where he is or what may be happening to him, and I'm going to help him all I can!"

He Does As Commanded

Again the stranger sought to declare his loyalty to America.

"Then you do what I do!" shouted the jurist angrily. He snatched up the crumpled newspaper from the floor, where he had flung and buried it again to the floor at his feet. Then he jumped upon it and ground a hole in it with his heel. Then he spat upon the already dirtied mass. "Go on!" shouted the crowd. "Do it!"

Judge Williams resumed his seat quietly as the stranger glanced hastily about him and spat upon the paper. The identity of the newspaper reader was not revealed. Judge Williams, however, is one of the best known men in public life in New Jersey. He is a former president of the New Jersey Utility Board, was a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, of the Assembly and the Senate and also of the Board of Riparian Commissioners. As he left the train at Newark the other passengers gathered on the platform and cheered.

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## CENTRAL POWERS' POPULATIONS DROP

Next Year Germany Will Be 7 Million Persons Below Normal Number

3 MILLION LOST IN WAR

Civilian Deaths Mount Rapidly While Birth Rate Is Suffering Great Fall

London, June 2.—The drain of man power, the fall in the numbers of births and the loss of the population through sickness and underfeeding is felt more severely by the Central Powers than by the peoples of the Entente. In Germany the annual gain of population in Germany, Austria and in Hungary has given place to a serious loss, the peoples of the Entente have suffered a very small diminution in comparison.

Great Britain's population has so far remained at about the same figure, gains balancing losses. The rate of increase in the United States has not been affected at all. As the war goes on this growing disparity in the losses of population between the Central Powers and the peoples fighting them is likely to increase. If the war goes on into next year the population of the German Empire, of which reliance was placed for the encouragement of Germany's prosperity and industry and for repairing the injury to trade and commerce after the war, will have lost 10 percent of the numbers and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength.

**German Loss 5 Percent**

The German Empire, which in June, 1919, should have had 72,000,000 of people, will have no more than 64,500,000. Germany as a whole will have 5 percent less population than when the war began. Of those who have been killed, the greater number were men in the prime of life and energy whom Germany could least spare. By death in the battle zone the German Empire has lost at least 3,000,000 men. The birth rate has sunk to such a figure that by next year the number of births will have fallen short of what they would have been had there been no war by three and a third millions of children.

In the same period the annual number of deaths among the German civilian population has, owing to the stress and anxiety of the war and owing to sickness and disease, which have been aggravated by hardships and food shortage, largely by one million over the normal. But this is perhaps to be regarded merely as weeding and no great biological loss. Much of the mortality among children and among the civilian population as a whole has been caused by the way in which the food supply of Germany has been managed in the interests of the landholders or of the farming class and to the detriment of the poor. The land holders and farmers have prospered while the poor in the towns have gone short of bread and potatoes.

**Better Conditions In Britain**

On the other hand, because of the liberal separation allowances and the high wages, the vital conditions of the working classes in Great Britain have been better since the war than when the war began. By next year the German empire will be 7,000,000 lower in population than it would have been had the war not taken place.

The vitality of the peoples of Austria and of Hungary has suffered even more. This perhaps was to be expected. The peoples of Austria will be 11 percent poorer in numbers next year than if the war had never taken place. They will be 8 percent lower in numbers than they were in 1914. Hungary will be still worse off. It will have a population almost lower than before the war and 13 percent lower if there had been no war. As the war continues so will these losses increase.

Meanwhile despite the losses which England has suffered in the war zone the English population has been growing. By the middle of 1919 this population will be only 2 percent lower than it would have been without war. Great Britain in 1919 will have a larger population than in 1914.

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Japan from Amakusa, etc.—Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Misses E. Lammar, M. R. Barr, S. Neibell, G. Yang, and B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Yeh, Mrs. C. T. Parsons and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Carvell and infant, Mrs. A. G. Hawking, Mrs. C. C. Ip, Capt. Carlis Ferzl, Mr. and Mrs. R. U. Hammel and infant, Mrs. A. Langridge and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Moore, Mrs. N. Y. Jacques, Messrs. T. S. Hoey, D. Blain, A. S. New, J. Hunt, R. A. Blaebell, A. G. H. Carruthers, A. E. Chunnell, F. Ayscough, H. Christensen, Young Po-kwann, S. C. Young, F. C. Ching, A. E. Irving, H. S. Lee, W. T. Liao, R. O'Brien, R. A. Russell, and J. Turner.

### Passengers Departed

Per C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Japan for Hongkong—Mr. Alliston, Mrs. Chu Ho-chan, Cu and 2 children, Yok Yung-ho and Son, Chin-ien, Misses Kuan Yung-chun, K. Hung, Yuk Han Low, Lee Tsao-yuk, Amabila Marques and C. M. da Silva, Raoul Gestreand, Mrs. C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Kuan Ho and 2 children, H. E. Liang Shih-yi, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Kwok and daughter, Wde. La Pommerey, Mrs. P.

Silva and infant, Mrs. J. M. da Silva and 2 infants, Mrs. Shi, Mrs. L. P. Treadwell, Messrs. Francis Brookes, L. A. Barling, Choy Yik-ying, H. Cayrou, A. P. Jorge, Ping Shun-kwong, T. Y. Lum, Fei Shu Lowey, Ching Yen, Lowey, D. F. Morrison, A. J. Frost, J. A. E. da Silva, A. N. da Silva and Siu Ju-wong.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan—Mrs. R. Ebana and child, Mrs. S. Morita, Miss N. Morita and 2 children, Mr. Isacada, Mr. J. T. X. Gouvalle, Mr. A. J. H. Cunha, Mr. J. Patterson and 2 children, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. L. A. Ashton and child, Mr. D. C. Angus, Dr. N. Macleod, Mr.

King, Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Craddock, Mr. W. E. Ketcham, Mr. A. W. Burkhill, Mr. J. R. Dennis, Mrs. K. W. Higashi and child, Mrs. Jolley, Miss Cruver, Mr. S. Morley, Mrs. R. Green, Mr. S. and Mrs. Kamei, Mr. J. D. Kaichine, Mr. W. Sototsky, Mr. J. Yoshikawa, Mr. K. Kambe, Mr. E. Lescole, Lt.-Col. K. Mettakay, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. C. Shengie, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. T. S. Forrest, Mrs. F. M. Barton, Miss M. Baker, Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Mr. S. Hoschial, Mr. H. Nakamura, Mr. N. Yamazaki, Mr. Howell, Mr. M. Oshiro, Mr. K. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. T. Teriyama, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. White, Mr. S. Senami and children, Mr. and Mrs. Kodama and child, Mr. E. A. Strahlneck and child and Mrs. S. Shimane.

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### Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	Hongkong	Antillesus	Jap.	
June 21	Manila	Basse Dollar	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Clydesdale	Jap.	
June 18	Ningpo	Chincheng	Jap.	Chi. San Peh S.N.
June 13	Chinwangtao	Fukukin Maru	Jap.	
June 29	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	Hankow	Hsing	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
July 1	Tsinan	Hokkaido Maru	Jap.	S.K.M.R.
July 8	Japan	Hinntah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	Chefoo	Harold Dollar	Br.	
June 16		Iseko	Jap.	
June 10	N. S. Island	Juu Maru	Jap.	
June 15	Dalny	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
July 5	Wenzhou	Kate Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 8	Chinwangtao	Kon Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	Japan	Kowai Maru	Jap.	
July 28	Japan	Kotori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 8	Hankow	Kanagawa Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	Hankow	Ningaha	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 2	Newchwang	Nagata Maru	Jap.	
July 4	Hankow	Nishimaki Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Hankow	Peyane	Br. B. & S.	
July 6	Japan	Shiyanq Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 8	Swatow	Shiyanq Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Northwang	Sapporo No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokal
July 11	Dalny	Sapporo No. 8	Jap.	S. Shokal
July 15	Japan	Tanzen	Br. B. & S.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 21	Tsinan	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
July 22	Japan	Tategama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 22	Swatow	Taisang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 27	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 4	Chefoo	Tashun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokal

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

#### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mai	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	↑	Lux	Mai	Mail
101	B. s.	8	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	2200	1960	1020
208	S-3	300	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. dep. Tientsin-Central	1980	1700	720
2345	1112	685	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. dep. Tientsin-East	1980	1650	710
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-East	dep. dep. Tientsin-East	1980	1645	700
000	1128	689	524	dep. Tientsin-East	dep. dep. Tientsin-East	2000	1640	
1910	530	230						

Local	Mail	3.	4.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	↑	Local	4.	Local
715	118	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1705	1612
720	110	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1615	1602
745	1209	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tsiangchew	—	1611	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsiangchew	arr. Feicheng	—	1532	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Feicheng	arr. Tsinanfu	—	1048	976
1601	2021	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr. Tsinanfu	—	808	649
7.	—	220	—			—	8.	—
8	2051	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr. Tsinanfu	—	766	1812
1018	2231	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu	arr. Yenckawu	—	601	1542
1316	018	—	318	dep. Yenckawu	arr. Yenckawu	—	349	1311
1556	316	—	377	dep. Yenckawu	arr. Lischeng	—	349	1266
1816	460	—	—	dep. Yenckawu	arr. Yenckawu	—	2336	810
9.	—	420	—			—	0.	—
69	487	—	—	dep. Yenckawu	arr. Pangpu	—	2339	2077
1158	838	—	523	dep. Pangpu	arr. Pangpu	—	1833	1442
1236	840	—	600	dep. Pangpu	arr. Fancipu	—	1346	142
1657	1182	—	600	dep. Fancipu	arr. Chuchow	—	1649	928
1841	3300	—	631	dep. Chuchow	arr. Pakow	—	1530	728

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	↑	Express	Express
16	10.	—	—	1. B. S.	1. B. S.
19.	—	0	—	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.
20	1420	—	—	dep. Nanking arr.	dep. Nanking arr.
2300	1430	—	—	dep. Shanghai-North arr.	dep. Shanghai-North arr.
700	2130				

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 9, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Sovereigns: Bank buying rate,  
    @ 4/82 = \$4.23  
    @ 7.25 = Mex. \$5.81  
Gold Dollars: buying rate,  
    @ 11.25 = Tls. 55.69  
    @ each 7.25 = Mex. \$121.52  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.5  
Shih Gold Bars: 978 taus. Tls. 291  
Copper Cash: ... per tael 1812  
Faking Bar: ...  
Native Interest: ... .09

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver No Quotation received.  
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%  
Market Rate of Discount: ... %  
4 m.s. ... %  
6 m.s. ... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 56.6 x.  
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$4.761  
Censols: ... .4 —

## Exchange Opening Quotations

London ... T.T. 4/81  
Demand 4/9  
India ... T.T. 3153  
Paris ... T.T. 645  
T.T. 1123  
New York ... Demand 1123  
New York ... T.T. 701  
Japan ... T.T. 462  
Batavia ... T.T. 2151

## Banks Buying Rates

RATES FOR JULY.  
Hk. Tls. 3.81 @ 4/81  
1 @ 645 Francs 7.16  
... 8.80 @ 11.18 Gold \$1  
1 @ 471 Yen 2.35  
1 @ 15 Rupees 3.94  
1 @ 1.50 Roubles —  
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 9, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official  
New Engineering Tls. 20.50 cash

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENSIN.

## Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the town's life and business. Spacious and luxurious dining and reception rooms. Every bedroom with private bath & toilet. First class cuisine and selected cellar, under foreign supervision. Central heating, electric light, modern sanitary arrangements. Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all trains and boats. THE MANAGEMENT

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"  
PRIVATE HOTEL

Tls. 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98  
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against fire on Foreign and Native risk at current rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. H. and S. B. ...	Tls. 555 B.
Chartered ...	Tls. 271
Russo-Asiatic ...	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton ...	Tls. 320 B.
North China ...	Tls. 750 B.
Union of Canton ...	Tls. 190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd ...	Tls. 22 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire ...	Tls. 132 B.
Hongkong Fire ...	Tls. 320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 136
Indo-China Def. ...	Tls. 135/- B.
"Shell" ...	Tls. 22 1/2
Shanghai Tug (F) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping ...	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	Tls. 274
Philippine ...	Tls. 6.28
Raub ...	Tls. 240 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	Tls. 125 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 124 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 72 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	Tls. 355 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land ...	Tls. 71 B.
China Land ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 70 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land ...	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd ...	Tls. 12 B.
China Realty (ord) ...	Tls. 56
China (pref) ...	Tls. 56
Cotton Mills	
E-wo ...	Tls. 180
Woo Pref ...	Tls. 97 1/2
Lau-kung-mow ...	Tls. 117 1/2 B.
Oriental ...	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Cotton ...	Tls. 147 1/2
Kung Yik ...	Tls. 5.80 B.
Yangtzeopoo ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile ...	Tls. 23
China Sugar ...	Tls. 282 B.
Green Island ...	Tls. 80
Langkang ...	Tls. 14
Major Bros ...	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz ...	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Llewellyn ...	Tls. 30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 80
Moutrie ...	Tls. 31
Watson ...	Tls. 5.10 B.
Weeks ...	Tls. 12 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma ...	Tls. 8 1/2
Amherst ...	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java ...	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah ...	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913 ...	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute ...	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United ...	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Chempakad ...	Tls. 9
Cheng ...	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated ...	Tls. 2 1/2
Dominion ...	Tls. 5 1/2
Gula Kalumpang ...	Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting ...	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala ...	Tls. 0.50
Karan ...	Tls. 27
Kota Bahroes ...	Tls. 11
Kroewek Java ...	Tls. 10 B.
Padang ...	Tls. 11 1/2
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 2 1/2
Permatas ...	Tls. 5
Ropah ...	Tls. 2 1/2
Samagatas ...	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seeker ...	Tls. 6
Semanbu ...	Tls. 1.05
Senawang ...	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 10.70
Shih Malay-pref ...	Tls. 1.10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.00
Sungai ...	Tls. 1.05
Sungai Duri ...	Tls. 9
Sua Mangis ...	Tls. 3 B.
Suhai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping ...	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah ...	Tls. 0.90
Tebong ...	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Ulobri ...	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe ...	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumbel ...	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy ...	Tls. 10 1/2
S'hai Elec and Asb ...	Tls. 52
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64 1/2
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar ...	Tls. 32
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 30
Shanghai Telephone ...	Tls. 77 1/2 B.
Shanghai Waterworks ...	Tls. 135

## S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

## Rubber Prices

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 9, 1918.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated 3rd instant.

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 1/2d. Spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 1/2d.

Ex warehouse 1s. 2 1/2d. 1s. 3d. buyer.

Sept.

Kunyik Cotton Tls. 15.25

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.00

New Engineering Tls. 20.50 July

Falling Fire  
By Wilbur ForrestIN AMERICAN DUGOUT  
DURING A NIGHT RAID

Colonel Gets Reports By Phone  
From 'Boston,' 'Nantucket,'  
And Other Positions

## LAYING DOWN BOX BARRAGE

Accurate Artillery Fire Protects  
Our Men—'Neutralisation'  
Of German Batteries

By Floyd F. Gibbons

With the American forces comprising a portion of the French army corps in Picardy—French aviators furnished an exhibition of air fighting for the American troops to move into this part of the line which will not be forgotten by American officers and men.

The advance guard of an American regiment, relieving a sorely tried French unit, had been in the line but a few moments when men forgot dangerous artillery fire to watch an air fight between two French planes and a German almost directly over the Franco-American line. High at first, the three planes were seen maneuvering for position. The German aviator found a target in a French machine slightly below and fired a drum of bullets. He missed only by virtue of the Frenchman's acrobatics. Now came the turn of the second French aviator, hovering above to watch the outcome of the first brush. He swooped down on the enemy's tail, a twisting swoop like a hawk after a sparrow. The enemy saw him and tried to escape. He swooped also in a vain effort to evade the fire. But the Frenchman followed him down and turned loose his machine gun. Men in the trench forgot their surroundings and strained eyes to watch through a rapidly approaching dusk, the effect of the Frenchman's fire on the German. For a moment the latter continued to wail, coming nearer the earth at terrific speed. Then it was evident that he was hit. Smoke began to trail from the center of the machine. It rapidly turned to flame, and instantly a reddish shadow began to illuminate the ground below. The spectators saw the flames creep to the tip ends of the wings, eating up the black Maltese crosses, and continue until the German plane was a mass of falling fire. Within five hundred feet of the earth the pilot, undoubtedly already terribly burned, hurtled out from the fiery mass and fell free, with outstretched arms and legs. For a second only the observers could see a smoky mass of a man falling to death. He struck the ground with a sudden sound just behind the Allied trench. Another second later and the machine struck, the disturbed flames brightening up No Man's Land and the trench like sunshine.

American soldiers who had not seen such incidents before were silent, but French pilots who remained and saw gave a cheer as the enemy across the way responded to with everything at his command, machine guns and cannon included. Then the sound of aeroplane motors drew all attention skyward again. It was the French pilots coming back to observe the damage. Seeing it, they swooped down, one after the other, and joyously looped the loop at low altitudes. It was both Americans and Frenchmen who cheered this time, and loud enough to let the airmen know that the little incident, which is all in the day's work for an airman, had been thoroughly appreciated.

## Rubber Outputs

	May	June
Alma ...	22,000	32,000
Amherst ...	3,411	1,690
Anglo-Java ...	60,000	50,000
Anglo-Dutch ...	142,000	120,000
Ayer Tawah ...	24,827	28,618
Batu Anam ...	21,199	18,883
Bukit Toh Alang ...	16,282	10,128
Bute ...	14,343	14,780
Chempakad ...	10,000	10,300
Chemor ...	16,311	15,445
Cheng ...	51,292	50,282
Dominion ...	40,274	45,312
Gula Kalumpang ...	82,400	83,590
Shipped to London ...	149,995	146,650
Hawa Consolidated ...	63,000	58,000
Kamunting ...	18,418	20,019
Kapala ...	9,811	11,211
Kapayang ...	—	—
Kota Bahroes ...	27,454	38,591
Kroewek ...	44,000	43,000
Langkat ...	—	78,915
Padang ...	23,000	25,500
Permata ...	6,335	—
Pengkalan ...	12,361	10,058
Repath ...	15,000	12,000
Samagaga ...	—	—
Semambu ...	12,411	14,407
See Kee ...	—	—
Senawang ...	30,942	32,535
Shanghai-Malay ...	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang ...	13,099	14,650
Shanghai-Kelantan ...	15,750	16,100
Shanghai-Seremban ...	10,607	11,021
Shanghai-Pahang ...	14,894	17,477
Shanghai-Sumatra ...	57,620	70,590
Sungala ...	11,739	9,4

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1858.

Capital \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund \$2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$1,000,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr Duncan Carmichael.

Mr Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W.H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

Mr R. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Rev Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iollo Puket

Bangkok Iollo Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manilla (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Hankow New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Pei-tang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$15,000,000 @ 2% \$18,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holvoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Anzor Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Perang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tingtau

Iollo Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agen.: 1, 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Houbles.

Capital (fully paid) \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund \$26,000,000

Kpg. Tha.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government \$3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Pekin.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L ARDAIN.

Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 50,000,000.00

Successors et Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Dilibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Laiphong Papoote

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Houbles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.

G. CARRERE,

managers for China,

Japan and India.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorised Capital \$15,000,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

Paid-Up Capital \$13,270,000.00

Reserve Fund \$1,200,000.00

Special Reserve Fund \$1,000,000.00

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Changsha

Dalny Hangchow Nanchang

Mukden Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsiaochow Canton

Tsinan Szechow Hongkong

Choofoo Wusieh Swatow

Tsingtao Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG.

Manager.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agen.: 1, 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons: Banque de la Comptoir National

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 15	—	San Francisco	Rindjani	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap. Alexander
July 29	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
July 27	—	Seattle & Seattle	Vimaria	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Mansia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Nanking	Am. CM.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	San Francisco	Key West	Br. C.P.R.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Atai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 6	—	Vancouver	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
			Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
			E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
			Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 10	—	Moj. Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 12	—	N'saki, Kobe & Osaka	Tatagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 13	—	Moj. Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Nagasaki	Chikusen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 20	—	Moj. Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 22	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
July 23	—	Moj. Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
			Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Marseilles	Shokawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Port Said	Eisan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 10	—	Foochow	Hasean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. N.R.N. Co.
July 10	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi. B. & S.
July 10 noon	—	Swatow	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Hongkong	Koosching	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 10	2.30	W.Wei, Foo & Tsin	Kaitong	Br. B. & S.
July 11	2.30	Swatow	Kuangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	4.30	Ningpo	Sulyang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	1.00	Amoy, H'kong & Cton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	2.30	Hongkong	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	2.30	Foochow & Pootoo	Sungkhang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	—	Hongkong and Canton	Honow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	2.30	Swatow	Chungkuo Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 15	—	Hongkong	Monteviejo	Br. B. & S.
July 15	—	Fuhow, K'lung, Takao	Kay west	Br. C.P.R.
July 18	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 10	—	Newchwang	Tooman	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	—	Chingwtao	Yekasian Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 11	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Upolu	Jap. K.M.A.
July 11	12.00	W.Wei, Foo & Tsin	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	1.30	Dairen	Suning	Br. B. & S.
July 14	—	Tsingtao	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 15	—	Tsingtao	Noto Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 16	—	Dairen, Tsin, Tiao	Kueeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 16 noon	W.Wei, Foo & Tsin	Fengting	Br. B. & S.	
July 19	—	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.

## A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 9	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	Foochow	Taihsien	Br. B. & S.
July 9	Japan	Santos Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July 9	Hongkong	Puji Maru	Jap. B. & S.
July 9	Hankow	Suyang	Br. B. & S.
July 9	Japan	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	Hankow	Yekishin Maru	Br. B. & S.
July 9	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Br. B. & S.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 9	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
July 9 noon	Hongkong & Canton	Sinking	Br. B. & S.
July 9 noon	W.Wei, Foo & Tsin	Tunggold	Br. B. & S.
July 9 noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakai Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
July 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suwei	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taofu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

MANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tsinling, Captain Jackson, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.
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## For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Sir. Tamini Capt. J. E. Dewolf, will leave on Wednesday, July 10, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Hasan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Sir. Hain Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 10, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Sir. Taihah, Capt. J. Yiu, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Sir. Kaifong

**SHIPPING****N.Y.K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

(For Liverpool)

Wons

MISHIMA MARU ..... 16,000  
KANAGAWA MARU ..... 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, July 29  
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Aug. 19

CHINESE-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HASEGAWA MARU .... 4,500 Capt. N. Tsurukashi, July 12  
YAMATO MARU .. 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 19

CHIKUGO MARU .... 8,000 Capt. K. Seda, July 23

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU ..... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 10  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, July 13CHIKUZEN MARU ... 5,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, July 17  
WAKESHIMA MARU ... 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, July 20

FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Shinohe, July 15

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE

AWAJI MARU ..... Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU .... 13,000 Sept. 3  
KATORI MARU .... 13,000 Oct. 2

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SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 July 23  
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 July 17  
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CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
W. J. BUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY**

Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:  
Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin —  
Shanghai — or HankowMukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul —  
Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket Agencies.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:  
Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin —  
Shanghai — or HankowMukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul —  
Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity: 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines:—N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

**Large Display Advertisements**

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

**ASK BUSINESS MEN'S AID TO RE-CLASSIFY IMPORTS**

American Importers Requested To Make Suggestions To Delegates At Tariff Conference

A letter of great interest to American business men in China is contained in the first issue of the China Trade Bulletin, new periodic publication of the American Chamber of Commerce of China. The letter is from Mr. Julian Arnold, chairman of the American delegation to the China Tariff Revision Commission, to the Chamber, and has to do with the re-classification of imports. The text follows:

"Gentlemen: For the information of the Chamber, I wish to state that recently a sub-committee, consisting of the delegates of Great Britain, Japan, United States and China, was appointed to investigate and report upon the subjects of re-classification and valuations for the proposed revised tariff.

"The Japanese, British and Chinese delegates will have a number of subjects for re-classification and it is to be hoped that the Chamber will circulate a notice among the American importers asking for suggestions on the subject of re-classification. We do not wish it said after the conference has adjourned that certain American goods have received disproportionate unfavorable treatment at the hands of the conference, and find that the reason for such was a lack of knowledge on the part of the American delegation of the demands on the part of American trade, entitling this trade to certain considerations in the subject of reclassification which was over-looked.

"In other words, if there are any suggestions to be made in connection with these subjects of re-classification and valuations, the American delegation would like to have them as soon as possible and at least before the conclusion of the work of this sub-committee. We are trying to rush the work through now, so that it is suggested that all recommendations referred to the line above referred to be forwarded within a few weeks to the American delegation. Very truly yours,

Julian Arnold,  
Chairman, American Delegation." The new bulletin, which is brought out in form suitable for filing, contains a record of activities of the Chamber, trade inquiries from firms in America and like items of interest. It takes the place of the special trade circulars issued last year. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. J. B. Powell, at 113 Avenue Edward VII.

**THE CATHAY LACE CO.**

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock  
of  
FILET LACES  
for  
WHOLESALE

When you think of:—

Beaver Skins  
DOE SKINS  
Rabbit Skins  
Fox Skins  
Otter Skins  
Raccoon Skins  
Squirrel Skins  
Leopard and Tiger Skins  
GOAT SKINS

Think of Szechuan Province and you will also think of

WIDLER &amp; CO.

Chungking, West China.  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Terms: Cash in advance.

**HONMA HOSPITAL,**  
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka)  
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)  
Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.**Political Causes  
Halting Germans**

(Continued From Page 1)

Villiers-Brettonneux on a front of 2,000 yards.

The Lancashires carried out a successful raid near Hinges in which they took several prisoners.

Aviation.—There was little fighting in the air yesterday. We destroyed two enemy aeroplanes and drove down another out of control.

One British machine is missing.

We carried out a large amount of successful artillery work and dropped nineteen tons of bombs on selected targets.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs at British headquarters in France, describing the share taken by the American troops in the battle south of the Somme on the 4th, says that their officers addressed them previous to the attack and pointed out that they were going into the battle with Australian troops who always delivered the goods. The Americans attacked shouting "Lusitania." Any Germans showing fight had no chance.

Paris, July 7.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There has been artillerying south of the Aisne in the regions of Longpont and Corey.

The American troops executed a coup-de-main in Vosges and brought back some prisoners.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

West of Chateau-Thierry we made progress in the region of Hill 204 and took prisoners. The situation was quiet elsewhere.

Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were

seized, seven captive balloons set on fire, and fifty-six tons of explosives dropped in the enemy zone from July 1 to 6.

German Cities Bombed

London, July 7.—Air Ministry official:

Our squadrons successfully attacked at railways at Metz-Sablon

yesterday afternoon and dropped

two and a half tons of bombs on this

objective. Enemy machines attacked our formations over the objective.

One hostile machine was driven down. All the British machines returned safely.

Last night our machines successfully

attacked the railway station and sidings at Saarbrucken and the

railways at Metz-Sablon.

**WILSON CONFERES WITH HEADS OF HIS CABINET**

Has Long Session With Baker, Daniels, Lansing And Heads Of Services

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 7.—President Wilson yesterday held a conference which lasted for an hour and a half, with Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary

for War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Benson, Chief of

Operations of the navy, and General

March, Chief of Staff of the army.

**LITHO.****High Class****OFFSET**

Calendars

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etc. etc.

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etc. etc.

Shanghai Press, Ltd.

TEL. N. 2652

33a Haskell Road

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated Waters:—

American Ice Cream Soda Pineapple Raspberry Lemonade

Orangeade Gingersnap Sarsaparilla

Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda

PRICE ..... \$2.75 per dozen and \$2.50 per dozen for Soda water

to which should be added 10.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilised by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.

128a Szechuen Road.

17881

**CORRUGATED BARS**

ROLLED FROM NEW BILLET, CONFORMING WITH AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

**The Standard Concrete Reinforcement**

Corrugated square bars, Type D.

Stock sizes:

4-in.—3-in.—2-in.—1-in.—1-in.—1-in.

Reinforcing estimates prepared by our concrete engineers.

**Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.**

Telephone 778

**CONGOLEUM**

The answer to your floor covering problems.

Have you seen these Wonderful, Washable Rugs?

Just step into your dealer and see the wonderful line of

**Congoleum Art Rugs**

Now being displayed. We have brought the greatest covering value in the United States to China.

Don't worry about the prices. They are so low you would hardly believe us if we told you.



Congoleum lies flat without fastening.

They do not curl or "kick-up" at the edges.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

**Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Div., Inc.**

Telephone Central 608

Shanghai, China

4 The Bund

# Business and Official Notices

## NOW READY

PART I: VOL. I.

### The Racing Record

Subscription for 1918 including:  
Part II. Vol. I. .... \$10.00  
Part I. Vol. I. .... \$10.00  
Single copies, Part I., Vol. I.  
(each) \$ 7.50  
(Part II. will be published on or about 1st Jan., 1919)

For the above, please apply to  
A. W. OLSEN, Compiler,  
c/o Shanghai Race Club.

Applicants are requested to enclose remittances with orders.

The Racing Record is intended to serve as a local "Ruff's Guide to the Turf."

Size—Demy 8vo.: cloth bound.  
Part I. contains about 450 pages with many illustrations of racing and historical interest.

It gives—  
Complete records of every pony placed during 1917/1918 at Shanghai and Kiangwan, Owners' and Jockeys' Records, 1917/1918, Shanghai and Kiangwan.

Plans of the Race Courses, Racing information and data of interest to all patrons of the local Turf.

As only a limited number of copies are being printed early application is recommended.

18638

## Shantung District

### Postal Notification.

Reinforced concrete work connected with the building of the new Post Offices at Tsainan

Tenders are invited for the reinforced concrete work connected with the Tsainan new Post Office building. Intending contractors may obtain plans and specifications from the Architect, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin or Shanghai, on payment of a fee of \$25.

Tenders for the contract are to be submitted not later than the 28th July to the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin, under sealed cover and marked:

"Tender for re-inforced concrete work of the Tsainan Head Office."

Tenders will be opened at Tsainan at 11 a.m. on the 29th July in the presence of the tenderers.

E. TOLLEFSEN,  
Postal Commissioner  
for Shantung.  
Chinese Post Office,  
Tsainan, 4th July, 1918.

18635

## Shantung District

### Postal Notification.

Building of New Post Office at Tsainan

Tenders are invited for the construction of the Tsainan new Post Office. Intending contractors may obtain plans and specifications from the Architect, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin or Shanghai, on payment of a fee of \$25.

Tenders for the contract are to be submitted not later than the 28th July to the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin, under sealed cover and marked:

"Tender for Tsainan Head Post Office."

Tenders will be opened at Tsainan at 11 a.m. on the 29th July in the presence of the tenderers.

E. TOLLEFSEN,  
Postal Commissioner  
for Shantung.  
Chinese Post Office,  
Tsainan, 4th July, 1918.

18636

## TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbozo, neuralgia and arthrosis and aconitum poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Postal Commissioner  
for Shantung.  
Chinese Post Office,  
Tsainan, 4th July, 1918.

18635

UNTIL further notice consular invoices for shipments of merchandise into the United States will not be certified unless accompanied by a separate declaration pasted thereon to the effect that no person who is an enemy or ally of an enemy of the United States or America or with whom trading is prohibited under any law or proclamation of the United States relating to trading with the enemy has any interest whatsoever in the merchandise covered thereby. These declarations must be signed by the shipper and must be supported by documentary evidence.

Forms for the above described declarations may be obtained by application to the Shipping Office of this Consulate General.

M. F. PERKINS,  
American Consul in Charge.

**S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR"**  
The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Wednesday, July 17th, at 10 a.m.

Plans of the Race Courses,

Racing information and data of interest to all patrons of the local Turf.

It gives—  
Complete records of every pony placed during 1917/1918 at Shanghai and Kiangwan, Owners' and Jockeys' Records, 1917/1918, Shanghai and Kiangwan.

Plans of the Race Courses,

Racing information and data of interest to all patrons of the local Turf.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

18636

## CHINESE POST OFFICE

### Notification No. 355.

#### POSTAL HOLIDAY.

The Chinese Post Office will be open from 9 to 10, 15 to 16, and 20 to 21, on the 12th July, 1918—a National Holiday.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed.

W. W. RITCHIE,  
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,  
Shanghai, 9th July, 1918.

18634

## Shanghai Rowing Club

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Members will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, JULY 19, at 5.30 p.m.

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF RULE I, SECTION VII, FIXING SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL RACES.

By Order of the Committee,  
E. A. ERICSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

18632

## Mme. Tikonoosky

Rumanian Fortune Teller and

Devinatress.

Reception Hours:

10 — 12 and 2 — 8

291 Avenue Joffre

18633

## For Sale

15, Avenue du Roi Albert,  
French Concession.  
Detached 6-roomed residence, with garden, garage, stables and servants' quarters.

For further particulars apply to  
Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient,  
20 The Bund,  
Entrance Nanking Road.

18660

## ACCOUNTANT

Become an EXPERT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT or prepare for C. P. A. Examination, and earn big income. Work part-time, evenings, and absent day, and thus demand for high grade men is keen. Mail instruction in Accounting, Auditing, Business Law, Engineering, Contract Law, Banking, etc. Safe and assured—highest endorsements of successful students. Send for FREE catalogue TODAY.

American School of Correspondence,  
Dept. 21, 24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

18635

BECOME A PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

## BILL SMITH:

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garnet, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors—  
Engineers' Supplies

A124 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and  
Green Wire Cloth.

17907

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only  
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

1282 North Szechuan Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

18598

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine.

The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German.

The work in the second and third years is divided into two parts.

The first year is divided into two parts.

The second year is divided into two parts.

The third year is divided into two parts.

The work in the second and third years is divided into two parts.

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